

HEREFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF HEREFORD,

FOR THE YEAR 1920

BY

D. DRYBROUGH GOLD, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.

County Medical Officer of Health.

HEREFORD:

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1921,

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

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Mr. J. B. Dowding.	

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**To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing
Committee of the Hereford County Council.**

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my thirteenth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of the Administrative County.

The Report deals not only with the general sanitary work carried out in the various Urban and Rural Districts of the County, but also with the preventive and curative measures administered directly by the County Council under various Statutes and Regulations.

The Public Health administration of the country is undoubtedly passing through a trying and critical period of its history, owing to the widespread depression in the general aftermath of the Great War, and economy in administration is the great necessity of the day. While every effort must be made towards economy, it is to be hoped that the prime importance of maintaining, and even improving, the health of the people of this country will not be lost sight of.

The Health Service of the country is, or ought to be, one apart and on a different plane from all other services, as it has been truly said that no country can hope to be prosperous which does not give ample consideration to the health of its inhabitants.

So far as this County is concerned, the Health Services have been developed on the most economical lines, and whilst every economy in detail is having careful attention, it is practically impossible to make cuts of any magnitude short of abandoning statutory principles. It should be widely known that the whole County Health Service, including Medical Inspection of School children, costs the County not more than a threepenny rate—for which there is an ample return.

The ideal, under present circumstances, is undoubtedly a strict but sane economy with efficiency.

I am pleased to be able to report that the work of the Council continues to give gratifying results, as reflected in the following statistics:—

Population of the County and Calculated Rates.

The estimated population at the middle of 1920, as supplied by the Registrar-General, is found to be under-estimated by approximately 2,650, in the light of the Census taken in June of this year.

As this discrepancy gives rise to some difference in the mortality and other rates, I have here indicated the difference.

It must also be noted that owing to War conditions the calculated rates for the years 1915-19 are scarcely comparable with those of the years before and after. The following are the rates for the Administrative County :—

			<i>Per 1,000 (Registrar-General's estimated Population, 1920).</i>		<i>Per 1,000 (Actual Population, 1920).</i>
Birth Rate	...	...	24.2	...	23.6
Death Rate	...	...	13.0	...	12.7
Infant Mortality	...	...	61 (per 1,000 births)	—	—
Death Rate—Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	0.87	...	0.85
Death Rate—All Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	1.09	...	1.06
Death Rate from Cancer	...	...	1.22	..	1.19

Birth Rate.

The Birth Rate for 1920 is the highest recorded in the available figures for the County, but is 1.2 per 1,000 lower than the corresponding rate for England and Wales as a whole. The County Birth Rate is 6.8 per 1,000 higher than that of 1919, but this high rate is quite unlikely to be maintained in the future.

Death Rate.

The Death Rate is the lowest ever recorded for the County, but is .6 per 1,000 higher than that for England and Wales. It is evidence of a substantial saving in life among the community.

Death Rate among Infants and Infant Welfare.

There has never been recorded so low a death rate from Infant Mortality as 61 per 1,000 births, which is 16 per 1,000 lower than last year's recorded rate, and 19 per 1,000 lower than the corresponding rate for the whole of the country.

The actual rate among legitimate children was only 57, while that among the (less cared for) illegitimate children was 103 per 1,000 births.

This substantial saving of child life I regard as due, in some considerable measure, to the Council's Scheme of Child Welfare for the County.

The Staff of Health Visitors has carried out a large amount of solid work during the year, as will be seen from the Section of the Report on this work, and the advice given and care expended must produce its effect for good.

The County is also indebted to those Voluntary workers who co-operate in carrying on the Voluntary Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Centres at so small a cost and with such gratifying results.

The supply of Midwives for the County is still very defective, but the number of candidates offering themselves for training shows a slight increase.

Although there is an urgent need for a Maternity Home for City and County and for Emergency Nurses, I realise that this must be subordinated for the present to financial stringency.

Tuberculosis.

The Death Rates from Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis are lower than those recorded last year, and show a continual tendency to fall from year to year. This is, no doubt, an encouragement to the Council to carry out their Scheme for a Sanatorium and Colony for Adults and Open Air School for Children, and to improve their Scheme generally.

After protracted negotiations with the Ministry of Health, this would appear now possible, formal consent having been obtained to the Newport Scheme—although in a curtailed form for the present.

It is important that selected cases of Surgical Tuberculosis should have the advantage of the great advances in the surgical treatment of this disease, so that they may become self supporting and not a future charge on the rates.

Zymotic Diseases—Infectious Hospital Accommodation.

The amount of Infectious Disease in the County was rather greater than in 1919, but there were no widespread epidemics. The mortality rates for all the infectious diseases were much lower than those for the country generally. Inadequate as is the Hospital accommodation for these diseases, this is not the time for its further consideration.

Venereal Diseases.

These diseases are responsible for an enormous amount of suffering and invalidity not only among adults, but also children. It is most important that a healthy knowledge of these diseases should be disseminated even to the remotest parts of the County by supporting the efforts of the local Branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases and the principles for which this organisation stands. The County Clinic at the General Hospital has provided treatment for many sufferers, and has become more firmly established as a curative Centre.

Housing.

In most county districts the building of cottages had become considerably advanced by the end of 1920. The current year, however, has seen the curtailment of most schemes and the abandonment of several others. Under the present condition of affairs much improvement in the existing housing conditions of the County can still be carried out under existing powers, apart from the crection of cottages for the present, and this, no doubt, is claiming the attention of the Sanitary Authorities.

County Laboratory.

Over 1,700 specimens, bacteriological and analytical, were examined during the year, which is ample evidence of its usefulness.

I desire, finally, to express my thanks to the members of the Public Health Committee and the County Council for their unfailing courtesy and support.

I also express my indebtedness to the District Medical Officers of Health and to the Tuberculosis Officer, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and Staff for their loyal assistance during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. DRYBROUGH GOLD, M.D.

Public Health Department,

132, St. Owen Street,

Hereford,

October 30th, 1921.

COUNTY STAFF.

CLINICAL TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER and DEPUTY M.O.H.

PETER LOWE, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND
ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

H. C. JENNINGS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

INSPECTOR OF MIDWIVES and SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

Miss A. BODEN, Church Road Cottages, Tupsley, Hereford.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss NESBITT.

CHIEF CLERK—L. A. NICHOLLS, A.R.San.I.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AND DATES
ON WHICH REPORTS RECEIVED.

<i>District.</i>		<i>Medical Officer of Health.</i>		<i>Date Report received.</i>
Bromyard	...	Dr. Jones	...	July 1st, 1921.
Hereford City	...	Dr. Miller	...	April 28th, ,,
Kington	...	Dr. Harding	...	Oct. 10th, ,,
Ledbury	...	Dr. Harrison	...	Aug. 12th, ,,
Leominster	...	Dr. Robert Williams...	...	April 5th, ,,
Ross	...	Dr. Campbell...	...	July 16th, ,,

RURAL.

Bredwardine	...	Dr. Hincks	...	June 28th, ,,
Bromyard	}	Dr. Jones	...	July 1st, ,,
Dore				
Hereford				
Ledbury				
Leominster				
Weobley				
Kington	...	Dr. Harding	...	Oct. 3rd, ,,
Ross	...	Dr. Campbell	...	July 16th, ,,
Whitchurch	...	Dr. W. H. Williams	...	Aug. 27th, ,,
Wigmore	...	Dr. Darroll	...	Sept. 12th, ,,

AREA AND POPULATION.

AREA.—This is the same as for the previous year.

POPULATION.—According to the Census of 1911 the population of the Administrative County was 114,269, made up of 55,168 males and 59,101 females. The following table shows the population at the Census of 1901 and 1911:—

		1901		1911
		<i>Census.</i>		<i>Census.</i>
Administrative County	...	114,125	...	114,269
Urban Districts	... ..	38,585	...	39,867
Rural Districts	... ..	75,540	...	74,402

Owing to the War, the usual method of estimating the population was abandoned.

The Registrar General intimates that in 1920 demobilization had reached a stage that in most areas a distinction between "birth rate" populations and "death rate" populations, made during the period when a large part of the male population was under arms, might be discontinued.

For the County, therefore, a single estimate of population is adopted as applicable for both births and deaths.

The following table gives the populations of all the districts at the Census of 1911, and as estimated by the Registrar General for the year 1920:—

URBAN DISTRICTS.

	Population Census 1911.	Population Estimated 1920.
Bromyard	1,703	1,595
Hereford City (M.B.)	22,568	24,944
Kington	1,819	1,687
Ledbury	3,358	2,889
Leominster (M.B.)	5,737	5,601
Ross	4,682	4,467
	39,867	41,183

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Bredwardine	1,995	2,029
Bromyard	7,931	6,794
Dore	6,491	5,987
Hereford	13,597	11,999
Kington	4,996	5,288
Ledbury	9,059	8,715
Leominster	7,915	7,583
Ross	10,421	10,168
Weobley	6,699	6,008
Whitchurch	1,526	1,337
Wigmore	3,772	3,493
	74,402	69,401

TOTAL ESTIMATED CIVIL POPULATION,
as given by Registrar-General.

	Population Census 1911.	Population Estimated 1920.
Urban Districts	39,867	41,183
Rural Districts	74,402	69,401
Total Population Adminis- trative County	114,269	110,584

THE CENSUS OF 1921.—The Census originally fixed for April 24th was not taken until June 19th, 1921. The preliminary Report was issued on August 18th, and the following notes refer to the Census figures of Herefordshire. County volumes will be issued later.

	CENSUS 1911.		CENSUS 1921.	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Urban Districts ...	18,595	21,272	18,390	21,551
Rural Districts ...	36,573	37,829	35,803	37,374
Totals ...	55,168	59,101	54,193	58,925
	114,269		113,118	

There has thus occurred a decrease of 1,151 during the intercensal period. In the Urban Districts there is an increase of 74, while in the Rural Districts there is a decrease of 1,225. Hereford City is the only Urban District shewing an increase, viz., 756. Only two Rural Districts have increased in population, viz., Hereford by 292, and Whitchurch by 154. The increase in the former is no doubt due to proximity to the City, and the latter in part to the periodical summer movement of population in that area.

Of the districts shewing decreases, those with the highest proportion of loss in population are Bromyard and Kington Urban and Wigmore Rural.

The population of some of the districts has decreased by only small amounts, *e.g.*, Ross by 17, Bredwardine Rural by 26, and Ledbury Rural by 10. In three Urban and Rural Districts, viz., Bromyard, Dore and Wigmore, there are fewer females than males—a condition altogether exceptional.

Taking the County as a whole, the percentage ratio of the 1921 population to that of 1911 is 99.

Some other Counties have suffered a greater proportionate loss, *e.g.*, Cornwall 98, Montgomery 97, West Suffolk 93, and Rutland 90. Counties shewing the same percentage ratio of loss as Herefordshire are Shropshire and Huntingdonshire.

The actual decrease in Herefordshire is not as great as might have been expected having regard to all the circumstances, and is due no doubt to—

- (1) The tendency, which has been operative during several decennia, for the population to gravitate from the Rural areas to the larger Urban areas.
- (2) The loss of male population from War Service.
- (3) The lower birth rate which was a direct result of war.
- (4) The introduction of mechanical power in Rural occupations necessitating fewer hands.

The Registrar General, in speaking of the Rural District population of England as a whole, says :—

“The present Rural District population is slightly less numerically than the similar 1911 population. The increase within the existing rural area, however, is not seriously below the mean for the whole country, and indicates that the actual diminution is due merely to the normal growth of urban centres and not to any serious migration from country to town, such as that which took place during the latter half of the last century. . . .”

Birth, Death and other Rates in the light of the Census Figures.

In the light of the Census figures the estimated population for the County for 1920, as supplied by the Registrar-General, and on which the figures of this Report are calculated, are considerably under-estimated. The decrease of 1,151 during the ten years may be very fairly put down at 115 for each year, and therefore the estimated population at mid-summer, 1920, was approximately 113,234, instead of the Registrar-General's estimate of 110,584.

As comparison has to be based on the estimated figures for the Country as a whole, it is undesirable to alter the figures at the moment. The chief rates based on the Census population will, however, be given in the introductory letter of the Report.

BIRTH-RATE.

The total number of births registered in the County during 1920, after due correction, was 2,679, against 1,935 in 1919. Of this number, 966 occurred in the Urban districts and 1,713 in the Rural districts.

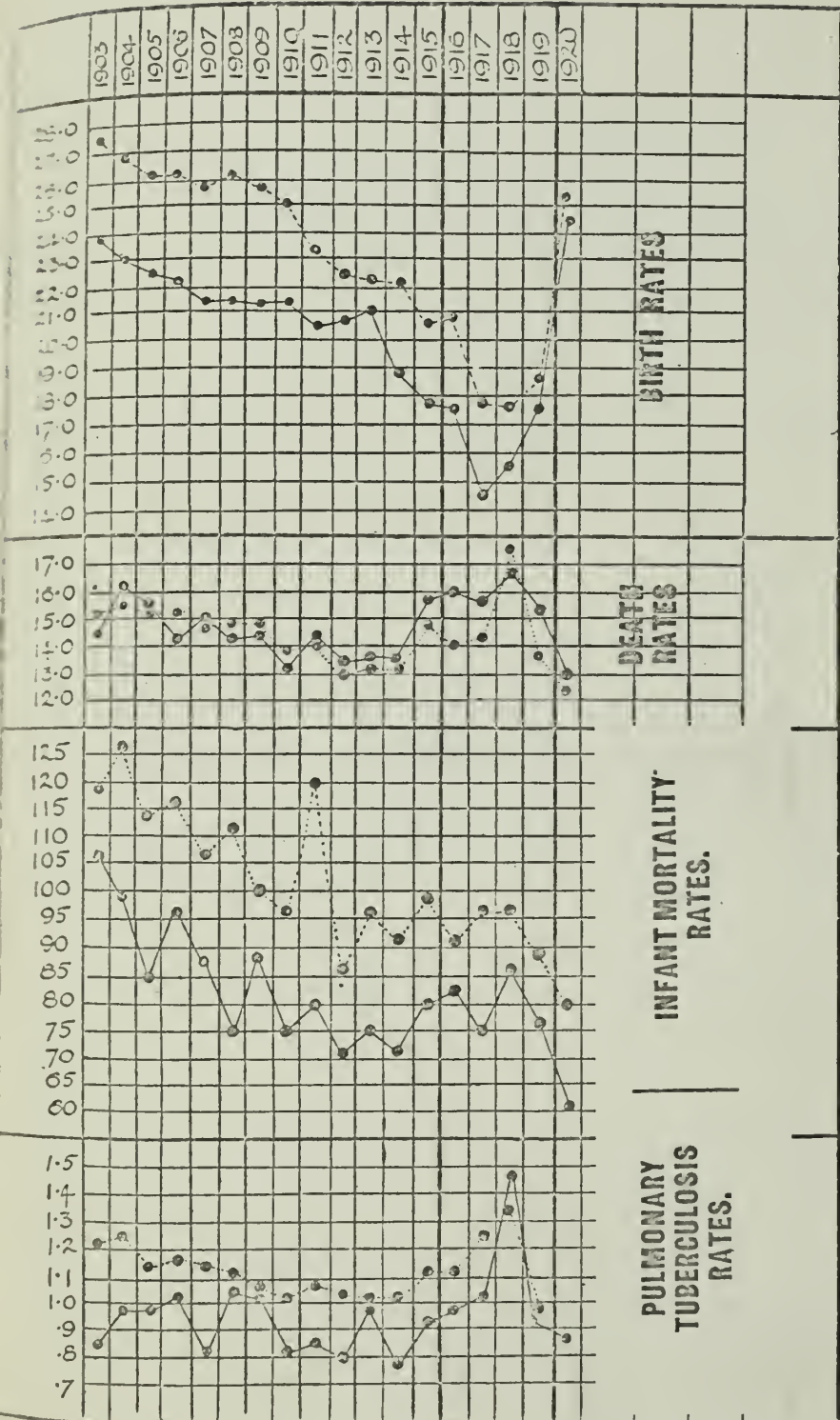
	No. of Births 1920.	Birth-rate 1920.	Birth-rate 1919.
<i>Urban Districts.</i>			
1. Bromyard	32	20.0	13.8
2. Hereford City	557	22.3	16.8
3. Kington	37	21.9	17.1
4. Ledbury	80	27.6	16.2
5. Leominster... ..	121	21.6	18.9
6. Ross	139	31.1	16.7
<i>Rural Districts.</i>			
1. Bredwardine	42	20.7	18.2
2. Bromyard	182	26.8	21.1
3. Dore	137	22.8	20.0
4. Hereford	285	23.7	17.9
5. Kington	104	19.6	16.6
6. Ledbury	235	26.9	13.9
7. Leominster... ..	178	23.4	14.6
8. Ross	262	25.0	17.6
9. Weobley	167	27.8	19.1
10. Whitchurch	26	19.4	23.8
11. Wigmore	95	27.2	20.3

BIRTH-RATES OF URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.

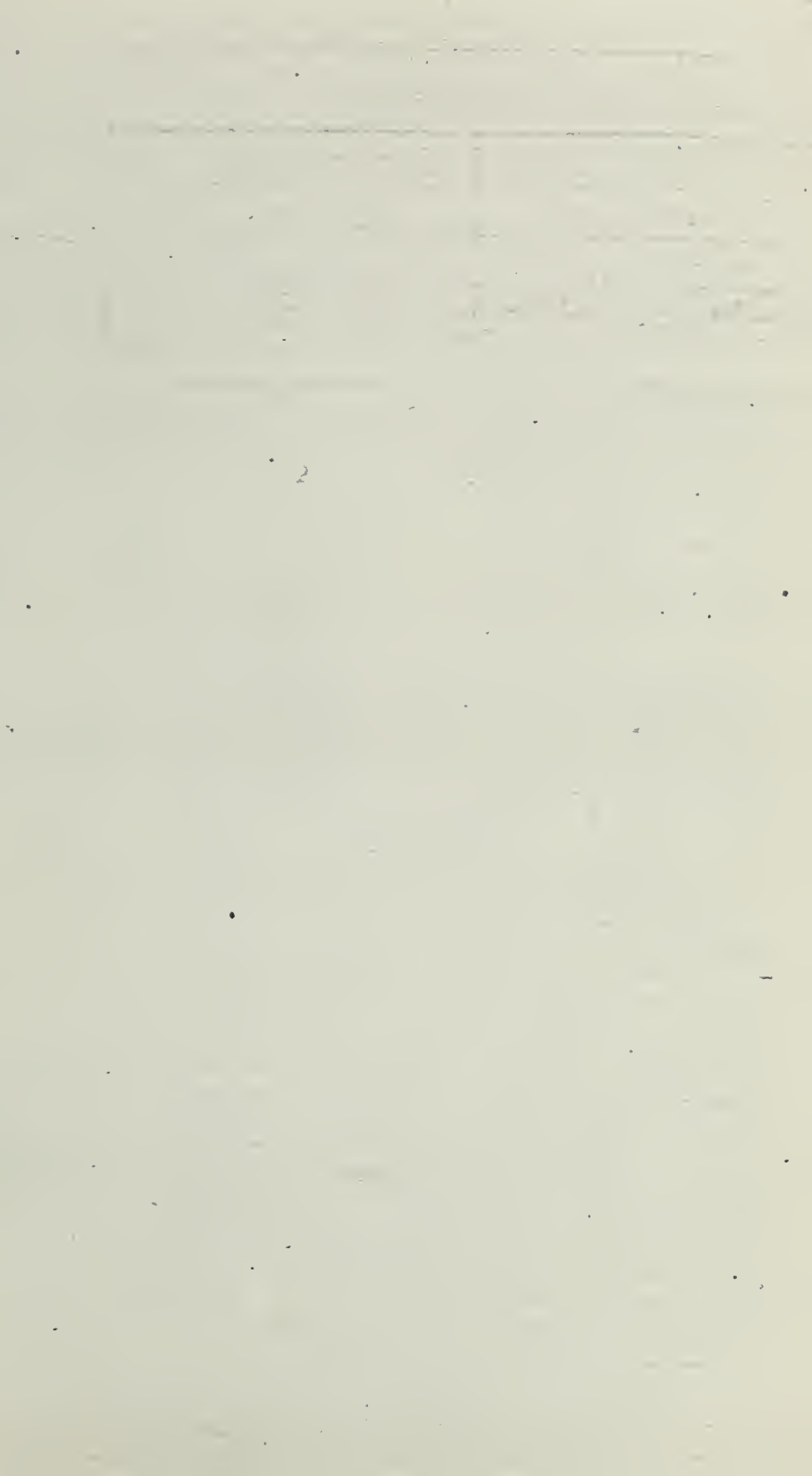
(Per 1,000 persons living.)

	1920	1919
Urban Districts	23.4	16.9
Rural Districts	24.7	17.8
Administrative County	24.2	17.4
England and Wales	25.4	18.5

The birth-rate for the Administrative County, after due correction, is 6.8 per 1,000 higher than last year.



DOTTED LINE — ENGLAND AND WALES.
ORDINARY LINE — HEREFORDSHIRE.



Of the Urban Districts, the highest rate occurred in Ross (31.1), and the lowest in Bromyard (20.0). Of the Rural Districts the highest rate occurred in Weobley (27.7), and the lowest in Whitchurch (19.4).

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

There were, during 1920, 204 (7.6%) illegitimate births in the County, compared with 178 in 1919 and 173 in 1918.

AVERAGE BIRTH RATES 1905-1919.

Average Birth Rate, 1905-1909	...	21.7	per 1000
" " " 1910-1914	...	21.1	" "
" " " 1915-1919	...	16.6	" "
Birth Rate for 1920	...	24.2	" "

DEATH-RATE.

The number of deaths which occurred in the County during 1920, after due correction for residents and non-residents, was 1,441. Of these, 506 occurred in the Urban districts and 935 in the Rural districts. The following table shows how these deaths are distributed and the rates per 1,000 persons living:—

	No. of Deaths 1920.	Death-rate 1920.	Death-rate 1919.
<i>Urban Districts.</i>			
1. Bromyard ...	17	10.6	14.3
2. Hereford City ...	310	12.4	12.8
3. Kington ...	16	9.5	19.1
4. Ledbury ...	29	10.0	13.3
5. Leominster...	68	12.1	15.6
6. Ross ...	66	14.8	20.0
<i>Rural Districts.</i>			
1. Bredwardine ...	34	16.7	13.3
2. Bromyard ...	101	14.8	18.0
3. Dore ...	93	15.5	15.8
4. Hereford ...	156	13.0	15.2
5. Kington ...	61	11.5	14.9
6. Ledbury ...	109	12.5	15.6
7. Leominster...	89	11.7	16.4
8. Ross ...	136	13.3	14.3
9. Weobley ...	89	14.8	16.9
10. Whitchurch ...	15	11.2	20.9
11. Wigmore ...	52	14.9	15.2

**CRUDE DEATH-RATES OF URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS AND
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.**

(Per 1,000 persons living.)

	1920.	1919
Urban Districts	12.28	14.3
Rural Districts	13.47	15.8
Administrative County ...	13.03	15.2
England and Wales ...	12.4	13.8

The crude death rate of the County for 1920 is 2.2 per 100 lower than that for the year 1919.

Of the Urban Districts the highest death rate (14.8) occurred in Ross, and of the Rural Districts (16.7) in Bredwardine.

AVERAGE DEATH RATES 1905-1915.

Average Death Rate, 1905-1909 ...	14.7 per 1000
" " " 1910-1914 ...	13.6 " "
" " " 1915-1919 ...	15.8 " "
Death Rate for 1920	13.0 " "

The following Table gives the chief causes of death, with percentages for year 1920:—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1. Organic Heart Disease	216	14.9
2. Malignant Disease (Cancer) ...	135	9.3
3. Bronchitis	123	8.5
4. Tuberculosis (including Phthisis, 100)	121	8.4
5. Congenital Debility	82	5.6
6. Pneumonia	70	4.8
7. Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	39	2.7
8. Other Respiratory Diseases ...	20	1.3
9. Influenza	15	1.0
10. Measles	12	0.8
Totals	833	57.0

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate refers to the number of children who die under one year, per 1,000 births. During the year there were 56 deaths in the Urban and 108 deaths in the Rural districts of children under one year—in all 164.

		No. of Deaths.	Rate 1920.	Rate 1919.
<i>Urban.</i>				
1.	Bromyard	1	31	90
2.	Hereford City	39	70	64
3.	Kington	0	0	69
4.	Ledbury	2	25	64
5.	Leominster	7	57	75
6.	Ross	7	50	146
<i>Rural.</i>				
1.	Bredwardine	5	119	81
2.	Bromyard	10	55	62
3.	Dore	12	87	83
4.	Hereford	18	63	69
5.	Kington	6	57	45
6.	Ledbury	12	51	73
7.	Leominster	10	56	99
8.	Ross	14	53	106
9.	Weobley	10	60	78
10.	Whitchurch	2	77	31
11.	Wigmore	9	94	84

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY. (Per 1,000 Births.)

	1920.	1919.
Urban Districts	58	76
Rural Districts	63	77
Administrative County	61	77
England and Wales	80	89

AVERAGE INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1905—1919.

Average Infant Mortality Rate, 1905—1909...	86	per 1000 births.
" " " " 1910—1914...	75	" " "
" " " " 1915—1919...	80	" " "
Infant Mortality Rate for 1920	61	" " "

ILLEGITIMATE DEATH RATE.

There were 143 deaths among *legitimate* children under one year, out of 2475 *legitimate* births—equal to a rate of 57 per 1000.

There were 21 deaths among *illegitimate* children under one year, out of 204 *illegitimate* births—equal to a rate of 103 per 1000.

The rate for the County as a whole is lower by 16 per 1,000 births than that for 1919. The rate for the Urban Districts is 18 per 1,000 lower, and that for the Rural Districts 14 per 1,000 lower than the corresponding rates for 1919.

In England and Wales as a whole the rate in 1919 was 80 per 1,000 births.

In the 96 great towns it was 85 per 1,000 births. In the 148 smaller towns it was 80 per 1,000 births.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE, Etc.

By the above term is meant the deaths from the Principal Infectious Diseases, and the Table below gives the death rates per 1,000 persons, and compares them with those of England and Wales. There were 40 deaths, against 16 in 1919, and 57 in 1918.

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Admin. County.
Small Pox	0	0	0
Measles	7	5	12
Scarlet Fever	0	2	2
Whooping Cough	2	8	10
Diphtheria	1	6	7
Enteric Fever	0	0	0
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years)	5	4	9
Influenza	5	10	15
Totals	20	35	55

Death Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.

	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Influenza.	Violence.	Annual Death-rate, Per 1,000 Births.
Urban Districts	0.00	0.161	0.000	0.048	0.024	0.000	0.121	0.267	5.17
Rural Districts	0.00	0.072	0.028	0.115	0.086	0.000	0.144	0.446	2.33
Administrative County.	0.00	0.108	0.018	0.090	0.063	0.000	0.135	0.379	3.36
England & Wales	0.00	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.01	0.28	0.48	8.3

There was no mortality from Small Pox or Enteric Fever.

These death rates, although slightly higher than those of last year, are all lower than the recorded rates for England and Wales for 1920.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 1920, 121 deaths were directly attributable to Tuberculosis. Of this number 97 of the deaths were caused by Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis), and 24 by other tubercular diseases.

Compared with 1919, therefore, there were 8 fewer deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis : 3 fewer from Tuberculosis of the Lungs (Phthisis), and 5 fewer from other forms of tubercular disease.

PHTHISIS.

Tuberculosis of Lungs (Phthisis).—The number of deaths from Phthisis in the Administrative County during 1920 was 97 (compared with 100 in 1919), of which 31 occurred in the Urban and 66 in the Rural districts. The rates per 1,000 persons for the separate districts, are :—

<i>District.</i>				<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 1920.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 1919.</i>
<i>Urban Districts.</i>						
1.	Bromyard	...	...	2	1.25	0.65
2.	Hereford City	...	...	15	0.60	1.04
3.	Kington	...	...	3	1.78	0.00
4.	Ledbury	...	...	1	0.34	1.44
5.	Leominster...	...	...	5	0.89	1.30
6.	Ross	...	...	5	1.12	0.93
<i>Rural Districts.</i>						
1.	Bredwardine	...	...	3	1.47	1.54
2.	Bromyard	...	...	5	0.73	0.61
3.	Dore	...	...	7	1.17	0.69
4.	Hereford	...	...	16	1.33	1.56
5.	Kington	...	...	1	0.19	0.98
6.	Ledbury	...	...	6	0.68	0.71
7.	Leominster...	...	...	7	0.92	1.10
8.	Ross	...	...	12	1.18	0.41
9.	Weobley	...	...	6	1.00	0.86
10.	Whitchurch	...	...	0	0.00	0.77
11.	Wigmore	...	...	3	0.86	0.29

Calculated on the total number of deaths returned, the rates for Urban and Rural areas and Administrative County are :—

	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 persons 1920.	Rate per 1,000 persons 1919.
Urban Districts	31	0.75	1.03
Rural Districts	66	0.95	0.88
Administrative County ...	97	0.87	0.94

The Phthisis death rate in the Administrative County is lower than in 1919 by .07 per 1,000 persons living.

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1920 there were 24 deaths—12 in the Urban and 12 in the Rural Districts—from other forms of tuberculosis (compared with 29 in 1919) giving the following rates:—

District.	Total Tuberculosis Rate per 1,000 (including Phthisis).		"Other Forms of Tuberculosis" Rate per 1,000 (excluding Phthisis).	
	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.
<i>Urban.</i>				
Bromyard	1.88	0.65	0.63	0.00
Hereford City	0.84	1.37	0.24	0.33
Kington	1.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ledbury	0.69	2.16	0.34	0.72
Leominster	1.07	1.48	0.17	0.18
Ross	1.79	1.16	0.67	0.23
<i>Rural.</i>				
Bredwardine	1.97	1.54	0.49	0.00
Bromyard	1.03	0.92	0.29	0.30
Dore	1.17	0.69	0.00	0.00
Hereford	1.50	1.65	0.16	0.09
Kington	0.56	1.37	0.37	0.39
Ledbury	0.80	0.83	0.11	0.12
Leominster	1.18	1.37	0.26	0.27
Ross	1.18	0.51	0.00	0.10
Weobley	1.16	1.90	0.16	1.04
Whitchurch	0.00	1.55	0.00	0.77
Wigmore	1.14	0.59	0.28	0.29

**"TOTAL TUBERCULOSIS" AND "OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES"
RATES, URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE
COUNTY.**

	Total Tuberculosis Rate per 1,000 (including Phthisis).		"Other Forms of Tuberculosis" Rate per 1,000 (excluding Phthisis).	
	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.
Urban Districts	1.04	1.34	0.29	0.30
Rural Districts	1.12	1.14	0.17	0.25
Administrative County ...	1.09	1.21	0.21	0.27

**NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING
JAN. 4th, 1920 to JAN. 1st, 1921.**

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other forms of Tuberculosis.	
	No. of Cases Notified.	*Rate per 1,000 Population	No. of Cases Notified.	*Rate per 1,000 Population
Admin. County	215	1.94	33	0.29
England and Wales ...	57,844	1.54	15,488	0.41

* Rates calculated upon estimated population.

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

Notification.

A rather larger number of Pulmonary cases was notified than in 1919 ; the non-pulmonary cases were fewer than last year.

Many of the cases are notified too late for arrest or cure, as is clearly shown by the proportion of sufferers who die within a short time after notification. This is due to more than one cause, and probably can best be counteracted by the better dissemination of a knowledge of the disease, the overcoming of a certain amount of prejudice, and the examination of the contacts of known cases.

Treatment.

(a) DISPENSARIES.

The number of cases which received attention at the County Dispensaries during 1919 is given in the annexed Table, and it can be stated that the County Dispensaries contributed adequately towards the control of the disease.

During the year the Dispensaries dealt with 4,065 separate attendances of patients, involving 970 patients; 400 (77 insured and 222 uninsured, and 101 discharged soldiers) new cases came under review.

The purpose of the Dispensary is to sift cases, and these figures show that this is being done on a large scale. It is, of course, obvious that a large proportion of the cases attending Dispensaries are cases under observation and not necessarily at the moment actual notified cases. It is desirable, nevertheless, that a periodical stock-taking should be instituted and all definitely negative cases discharged.

It has been found that the dispensing of simple drugs for uninsured cases is highly desirable, and arrangements have again been made with local chemists accordingly. The figures for a completed year, January, 1920—December, 1920, show that the total cost was £113 11s. 1d. The number of prescriptions issued was 933, divided as follows:—Cod liver oil emulsion, 431; malt and oil, 114; ordinary prescriptions, 388. The number of patients prescribed for was 291.

(b) INSTITUTIONAL.

The following is an account of the position as regards Sanatorium Beds.

The negotiations as to the Barton Farm, Kington, fell through towards the end of 1919, and about the same time the County Council acquired the Nieuport Estate, Almeley, for the purpose

Small Holdings. A medical Inspector from the Ministry of Health had already visited the house and grounds, and came to the conclusion that by a moderate expenditure on reconstruction it could be utilised for the purpose of a County Sanatorium and also for an Open Air School for Tubercular children. In March, 1920, the Council accepted the recommendation of the Public Health Committee to rent the house, grounds, and Oldcastle Farm from the Small Holdings Committee for seven years for temporary use as a Sanatorium, subject to the consent of the Ministry.

On the advice of the Ministry, the suggested lease was extended to 30 years, and it was decided that the Sanatorium should be a permanent one.

The County Surveyor was instructed to prepare plans for the conversion of the house, the erection of two pavilions and the reconstruction of the stable block for an Open Air School for Children.

In July, 1920, the Council recommended proceeding with the smaller scheme by cutting out the new pavilions—with power to submit the larger scheme later.

It was also thought to be more advantageous to take over a proportion of the loan charges from the Small Holdings Committee, instead of renting under a lease.

The Council, however, ultimately in October, 1920, reverted to the larger scheme of 100 beds, but the Ministry of Health have given sanction meantime for the No. 1 Scheme of 62 beds only.

Early in 1921 tenders for the work were accepted, subject to the final consent of the Ministry of Health. Terms with the Small Holdings Committee have also been approved.

Hired Beds.

The County Council were informed that two of the beds occupied at Knightwick would no longer be available after April 1st, 1920. These were relinquished in May, 1920.

On January 1st, 1921, therefore, the following beds were at the service of the County :—

Knightwick Sanatorium	...	22	(14 males, 8 females).
Cranham Lodge	„	15	(10 „ 5 „).

In July, 1919, approval was obtained for 20 beds for tuberculous children at approved Institutions. It has never been possible to obtain that number of vacancies. Beds were occupied during 1920 at the Oakbank, Harpenden, and Fleet Institutions.

Cases sent to Sanatoria.

One hundred and fifty-one cases have been sent to Sanatoria during the year, as follows :—

			Males.	Females.
No. applying for Sanatorium Benefit	...	...	48	21
No. sent to Sanatoria (Insured)	...	...	95	20
„ „ „ (Uninsured and Dependants)			10	26
			—	—
			105	46
Total			...	151

Those not sent to an Institution received domiciliary treatment.

Of the 95 males, 80 were discharged tuberculous soldiers.

Of the above dependent cases, 6 children were sent to Oakbank Institution, 4 to Knightwick Sanatorium, 2 to Harpenden, and 4 to the Church Army Sanatorium, Fleet.

Shelters.

Fifty-six Shelters have been in almost constant use during the whole year, and the benefits accruing to patients who have previously received treatment in Sanatoria are, generally, very marked.

Extra Nourishment.

During 1920 no grant for extra nourishment was made by the Insurance Committee to Insured patients.

A fund kindly raised by private effort has been the means of supplying extra nourishment, clothing, bedding, etc., to the extent of about £42 7s. od.

Nursing Arrangements.

These are the same as described in previous Reports, and form part of the approved Nursing Scheme for the County. In addition to attendance at the Dispensaries, domiciliary visitation is made to notified rural cases as soon after notification as possible. Special visits and much attention have been devoted to Tuberculous soldiers.

The details of visits to tuberculous cases are given on page 37.

OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

These diseases include Pneumonia, Bronchitis and other diseases of the Respiratory organs (but do not include Tubercular disease of the lungs).

From these causes there were 213 deaths—93 in Urban and 120 in Rural, compared with 244 for 1919.

	<i>Bron- chitis.</i>	<i>Pneu- monia.</i>	<i>Other Diseases.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000.</i>
Urban Districts ...	59	27	7	2.25
Rural Districts ...	64	43	13	1.73
Admin. County ...	123	70	20	1.92

Dispensaries 1920.

Dispensary.	No. of Patients' Attendances.	No. of Cases Attended.	NEW CASES.						
			Insured.		Discharged Soldiers.	Dependants.			
			Men.	Women.		Over 16. M.	Under 16. M.	F.	
Hereford	2451	494	26	27	63	0	31	54	47
Leominster	491	136	0	4	16	0	3	3	8
Ross	441	138	3	3	9	1	5	17	22
Ledbury	191	83	1	3	4	1	5	2	6
Bromyard	311	76	1	4	7	1	4	1	8
Kington	180	43	3	2	2	0	1	1	1
	4065	970	34	43	101	3	49	78	92

Age Period.	NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM "A."										NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM "B."			NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM "C."	
	Number of Primary Notifications.										No. of Primary Notifications.			Total Notifications on Form "B."	Sana- toria.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	
Pulmonary Males...	0	0	1	3	9	22	39	16	9	2		2	103	4	105
Pulmonary Females...	2	2	10	7	7	21	25	12	14	4		2	106	2	45
Non-pulmonary Males...	—	1	4	5	1	2	1	—	1	—		—	15	5	—
Non-pulmonary Females...	—	1	—	—	3	1	4	2	1	—		—	12	1	—

These figures refer to the cases which have been reported to me weekly by the District Medical Officers of Health—not to the returns in their Annual Reports.

DISPENSARIES.

Situation of Dispensary (stating whether main or branch Dispensary, or Visiting Station).	Day and hours when Dispensary or Visiting Station is open.	Number of persons, including contacts, who were examined for the first time, during the period from 1st Jan., 1920, to the 31st Dec., 1920, at or in con- nection with the dispensary or visiting station and were:—					Number of persons diagnosed to be suffer- ing from tuberculosis who were treated or in- spected at or in con- nection with the dispensary or visiting station during the period from 1st Jan., 1920, to 31st Dec., 1920.					Number of persons who were under treat- ment, supervision, or observation at or in connection with the dispensary or visiting station on 31st Dec., 1920.		
		Diagnosed as suffering from Tuberculosis.	Diagnosed as not suffering from Tuberculosis.	Discharged and remaining under observation.	Total number examined.			Insured.	Uninsured.	Discharged. Soldiers.	Insured.	Uninsured.	Discharged. Soldiers.	
					Insured.	Uninsured.	Discharged.							
Hereford (Main)...	Wedy., Saturday, 9.30-12.30	88	87	73	53	132	63	61	27	30	35	90	66	
Leominster (Branch)	Friday, 10.30 ...	20	10	4	4	14	16	14	28	27	15	42	28	
Ross "	Thursday, 10.30 ...	22	25	13	6	45	9	14	41	12	12	76	10	
Ledbury "	Tuesday, 10.30 ...	6	5	11	4	14	4	11	20	17	13	35	15	
Bromyard "	Thursday, 10.30 ...	12	4	10	5	14	7	11	12	12	12	22	11	
Kington "	Tuesday, 10.30 ...	6	2	2	5	3	2	7	5	10	4	15	10	
TOTALS		154	133	113	77	222	101	118	133	108	91	280	140	

CANCER.

During the past year 135 deaths in the County were due to Cancer, 49 occurring in the Urban districts and 86 in the Rural districts. The rates are as follows:—

	<i>Rate per 1,000 1920.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 1919.</i>
Urban Districts	1·18	1·03
Rural Districts	1·24	1·55
Administrative County	1·22	1·36

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**SMALL-POX.**

No case of Small-pox was notified during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 77 cases were returned as notified in the Urban and 116 in the Rural districts—193 in all, against 89 in 1919

There were two deaths in the Rural districts, giving a death-rate of 0·028 per 1,000.

The death-rate for the County as a whole works out at 0·018.

	<i>Attack rates per 1,000 population.</i>	<i>Number treated in Hospital.</i>
Urban Districts	1·87	58
Rural Districts	1·67	41
Administrative County	1·75	99
England and Wales (Administrative Counties)	2·62	—

There was a considerable increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever compared to 1919, both in the Urban and Rural Districts.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during 1920 was 136—54 from the Urban districts and 82 from the Rural districts, against 119—34 Urban and 85 Rural in 1919.

Seven deaths occurred in the Urban and Rural districts, giving a death-rate of .063 per 1,000 for the County as a whole.

	Attack Rate per 1,000 population.	Number treated in Hospital.
Urban Districts	1.31	38
Rural Districts	1.18	7
Administrative County	1.22	45
England and Wales (Administrative Counties)	1.65	—

The number of cases of Diphtheria was not much in excess of that in 1919. In no area was there anything in epidemic form.

TYPHOID AND ALLIED FEVERS.

Under this head there are only 5 cases to record—3 in the Urban and 2 in the Rural districts. There were no deaths.

	<i>Attack rates per 1,000 population</i>
Urban Districts	0.07
Rural Districts	0.03
Administrative County	0.04
England and Wales (Administrative Counties)	0.09

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were ten cases of Puerperal Fever notified during the year, six from the Urban districts, and four from the Rural districts. There were six deaths.

	<i>Attack rates per 1,000 population</i>
Urban Districts	0.14
Rural Districts	0.05
Administrative County	0.09
England and Wales (Administrative Counties)	—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

During the year six cases were notified—three from Urban and three from the Rural districts.

POLIOMYELITIS.

One case of this disease was notified from the Rural districts.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Two cases of this disease were notified from the Rural districts.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Ten deaths occurred from this disease, two from the Urban and eight from the Rural districts. Six were under one year, three under five years of age. The comparative death-rates will be found in Table on page II.

MEASLES.

Twelve deaths occurred during the year. Seven deaths occurred in the Urban and five in the Rural districts. Eight of the deaths were in children under 5 years of age. A system of notification by School Teachers to the School Medical Officer and the District Medical Officers of Health has been in force for several years, and through this channel cases were notified.

By an Order of the Ministry of Health, Measles shall no longer be notifiable after December 31st, 1919. Any Sanitary Authority may still have the disease made notifiable, under special circumstances, with the consent of the Ministry.

ERYSIPELAS.

Of this disease, 45 cases were notified—19 from the Urban and 26 from the Rural Districts. The attack rate for the County was 0.40, against 0.37 for the Administrative Counties (England and Wales).

One death occurred in the Rural Districts.

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.

Sixteen deaths occurred, nine of which were in persons under two years of age, two over the age of 45, and three over 65 years of age.

INFLUENZA.

There were 15 deaths—five in the Urban and ten in the Rural Districts. With one exception all were over the age of 25 years. Five were over 65 years of age.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

By the Approved Scheme, one Treatment Centre is provided at the Herefordshire General Hospital for the whole County, and is under the care of a physician and a surgeon who have specialised in these diseases. Arrangements are made with Birmingham University Pathological Department for the Wassermann tests, etc., and with the County Laboratory for part of the microscopical work.

In August, 1918, the whole of the Isolation Building of the General Hospital was taken over for the purposes of the Clinic, the original accommodation having been found inadequate. The arrangements are now most suitable and convenient. The publicity methods, by which the Clinic is made known, have received further attention.

The Clinic is held twice weekly, viz., Wednesdays at 12 noon, and on Saturday evenings at 5 p.m. It is also available daily for Gonorrhœa cases. There are also a few beds for both sexes attached to the Clinic. The Clinic has been further equipped, and some details in the administration improved.

The Clinic is available for the entire County, and is also open to patients from the County of Radnor.

Two Practitioners were approved during the year to administer Salvarsan and its substitutes, and doses of Galyl have been supplied from the County Health Office.

A grant of £1 per 1,000 of the population has now been made towards Propaganda work to be carried on under the auspices of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases—of which a local County Branch has been formed. An instructive programme was carried out in several centres, embracing lectures and the exhibition of films.

[The Table on the following page gives an account of the work carried out at the County Clinic during the year.]

PUBLIC HEALTH (VENEREAL DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1910.

Returns relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Hereford during the Year 1920.

1. No. of persons under treatment on January 1st, 1920

2. No. of persons dealt with for the first time :—

Syphilis only
 Gonorrhœa only
 Syphilis, Soft Chancre and Gonorrhœa... ..
 Syphilis and Gonorrhœa
 Conditions other than Venereal

TOTALS (2)

TOTALS (1) and (2)

3. No. of persons who (a) ceased to attend without completing treatment, (b) or after completion of a course of treatment, but before final tests as to cure ...

4. No. of persons transferred to other Centres after treatment for ...

5. No. of persons discharged from the Out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for ...

6. No. of persons who on Jan. 1st, 1920, were under treatment or observation for ...

TOTALS

7. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-patients' Clinic who were suffering from ...

8. Aggregate number of "In-Patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from ...

9. No. of doses of Salvarsan Substitutes given :—

(a) Out-patient Clinic

(b) In-patient Department

10. Examinations of Pathological Material :—

(a) At Treatment Centre—Spirochetes

Gonococci ...

(b) At Approved Laboratory—Wassermann Reaction

TOTAL

	Syphilis.		Soft		Gonorrhœa.		Other		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	65	39	—	—	9	—	—	—	74	39
Syphilis only	27	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	29
Gonorrhœa only	—	—	—	—	26	48	—	—	26	48
Syphilis, Soft Chancre and Gonorrhœa...	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Conditions other than Venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	16	12	16
TOTALS (2)	33	29	2	—	32	48	12	16	71	93
TOTALS (1) and (2)	98	68	2	—	41	48	12	16	145	132
...	12	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	10
...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...	32	22	2	—	40	48	12	16	86	86
...	54	36	—	—	1	—	—	—	55	36
TOTALS	98	68	2	—	41	48	12	16	153	132
...	297	261	10	—	160	240	24	32	491	533
...	31	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	2
(a) Out-patient Clinic	...	...	...	...	558	...	...	...	...	...
(b) In-patient Department	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
(a) At Treatment Centre—Spirochetes	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Gonococci ...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	16	...
(b) At Approved Laboratory—Wassermann Reaction	...	...	...	...	143	...	...	...	143	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	...

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year the accommodation at the Hereford Rural District Isolation Hospital was augmented by the erection of an Army Hut, providing 3 two-bed and 8 one-bed wards. The total cost was £450. There is now accommodation at this Hospital for 19 cases, and this addition will enable two diseases to be treated concurrently.

It may, however, be again stated broadly that the accommodation in the County is anything but satisfactory, although the present is not an opportune time for dealing with the question. The Isolation Hospital accommodation for the County can only be satisfactorily improved by providing for the needs of the County as a whole.

HOUSING.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, etc.

During 1920, in most of the County Districts, Schemes were proceeded with and some real progress was made with the erection of cottages. In a few of the reports the information is somewhat fragmentary, but it would appear that for the entire County the Schemes involve the erection of 963 houses—474 in the Urban and 489 in the Rural areas. At the time of writing it is now evident that the full Schemes are quite unlikely to be carried through. In the Bredwardine and Wigmore Rural Districts no Schemes have been provided for, and in the Weobley Rural District, although a Scheme for 60 houses was passed in 1920—20 as soon as possible and 40 within three years—it is now unlikely that it will be carried out for the present.

At the end of 1920, 49 houses had been built in Hereford City, and 34 appear to be completed or nearing completion in the other Urban areas. Building is also proceeding in several Rural areas.

In view of the curtailment of Schemes by the Ministry of Health, most Councils will no doubt be content to carry out a modified programme in the meantime. The details of the work will be found under the Report of each Sanitary District, and the Summary kindly supplied by the Regional Commissioner shews the stage to which the various Schemes had advanced at the end of 1920.

Name of Local Authority or P.U.S.	Registered No. of Scheme.	No. of Houses in complete Scheme.	No. of Houses in each stage of Progress See Form D. 75.							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bromyard U.D.C. ...	1262	10								
Hereford B. ...	51	232	20	14	8	8	-	-	-	-
Do. ...	49		64	64	64	64	48	26	32	16
Do. ...	53									
Do. ...	54		44	44	16	16	16	12	16	4
Do. ...	97		12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hereford (St. Nicholas) Co-op. P.U.S. ...	382	16	16	16	16	16	15	12	16	12
Ledbury U.D.C. ...	215	70	22	20	18	18	18	6	2	-
Kington U.D.C. ...	602	30	12	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
Ross U.D.C. ...	600	50								
Do. ...	601									
Leominster B. ...	615	40								
Bromyard R.D.C. ...	E.632	4	4	2	2	2	2	-	-	-
Hereford R.D.C. ...	679	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. ...	681	6								
Do. ...	691	6								
Do. ...	692	4								
Do. ...	695	6								
Do. ...	676	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. ...	1105	10	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. ...	1112	14	8	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
Do. ...	1251	8	8	6	4	4	-	-	-	-
Do. ...	1264	12	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ledbury R.D.C. ...	218c	2								
(Direct Labour) ...	311	112	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Do. ...	736									
Do. ...	737		4	4	4	4	4	2	4	-
Leominster R.D.C. ...	857	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	-
Do. ...	914	4	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-
Do. ...	916	4	4	4	4	4	2	-	2	-
Do. ...	1111	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-
Do. ...	1147	6	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dore R.D.C. ...	476	2								
Do. ...	477	4								
Do. ...	478	2								
Do. ...	479	2								
Do. ...	482	4								
Do. ...	485	2								
Do. ...	486	2								
Do. ...	487	2								
Do. ...	1056	2								
Do. ...	1345	2								
Do. ...	1346	2								
Weobley R.D.C. ...	1141	8								
Do. ...	1142	8								
Do. ...	1143	6								
Do. ...	1144	12								
Do. ...	1145	4								
Do. ...	1253	10								
Do. ...	1254	4								
Do. ...	1308	12								
Ross R.D.C. ...	1153	2								
Do. ...	1154	2								
Do. ...	1155	2								
Do. ...	1156	2								
Do. ...	1158	2								
Do. ...	1159	2								
Do. ...	1160	2								
Do. ...	1161	2								
Kington R.D.C. ...	-	-								
Whitchurch R.D.C. ...	1234	2								
Do. ...	1235	4								
Do. ...	1236	12								
Wigmore R.D.C. ...	-	-								

Work not begun

Work not begun

No work begun

Do.

Work not begun

Do.

Do.

Do.

Completed.

Work not begun

No work begun.

No house tenders approved.

Do.

No sites submitted.

No house tenders approved.

No sites submitted.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The water supplies in the Rural Districts are mainly from shallow wells, and these yield a water of a rather low standard.

Ample facilities exist for the examination of samples at the County Laboratory and during the year 89 samples have been examined, 64 of which were passed as fit for drinking purposes, and 25 condemned. There are a few good piped supplies in certain districts, and such should be developed as far as possible. Proposals to this end are before several of the Local Sanitary Authorities. There is strong evidence for the need of a proper Water Scheme for the village of Weobley, where a large number of the shallow wells yield a contaminated water.

SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE.

No new work of any importance has been carried out during the year, with the exception of the Asylum sewage, which is now connected up with the City sewers.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

I have no part in the administration of this Act. This is undertaken by the Standing Joint Committee of the County, so far as the County area is concerned. The City of Hereford is a separate local executive Authority, and its Health Committee controls the duties performed under the Acts.

In accordance with the Local Government Board Order, 6th August, 1912, the County Public Health Committee recommended in 1913 that the County Medical Officer of Health should supervise generally the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, and that some co-operation should be brought about between the two Committees.

A more recent resolution of the Public Health Committee provides that the County Medical Officer shall draw the attention of the Standing Joint Committee to any question under the above Acts or under "Orders" of the Ministry of Health relating to Food which he considers vitally affects the Public health of the County.

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	Number of samples taken.		Genuine.		Adulterated.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
(1) Milk	19	4	15	3	4	1
(2) Butter	6	3	6	3	-	-
(3) Lard	2	-	2	-	-	-
(4) Margarine	-	1	-	1	-	-
(5) Vinegar	1	-	1	-	-	-
(6) Pepper (Black)	-	2	-	2	-	-
(7) Pepper (White)	2	2	2	2	-	-
(8) Ginger... ..	1	2	1	2	-	-
(9) White Sugar	-	1	-	1	-	-
TOTALS ...	31	15	27	14	4	1
	46		41		5	

REMARKS.

MILK.—One fined £5. Two cautioned—one 7 per cent. and one 10 per cent. deficient in fat.

BUTTER.—One contained Boracic preservative in small quantity.

MARGARINE.—Contained .26 per cent. Boric Acid.

PEPPER (WHITE).—One not properly described as "White" Pepper.

CITY OF HEREFORD.

Articles.	Number of samples taken.		Genuine.		Adulterated.	
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.
(1) Milk	5	12	3	9	2	3
(2) Butter	5	5	5	5	-	-
(3) Lard	-	1	-	1	-	-
(4) Cheese	-	5	-	5	-	-
(5) Coffee	-	3	-	3	-	-
(6) Pepper	-	2	-	2	-	-
(7) Rice	-	4	-	4	-	-
(8) Tea	-	1	-	1	-	-
(9) Egg Powder	-	2	-	2	-	-
(10) Baking Powder	-	2	-	2	-	-
TOTALS ...	10	37	8	34	2	3
	47		42		5	
Totals for Adm. County ...	93		83		10	

REMARKS.

MILK.—Of the five "formal" samples, three were certified as genuine and of good quality; and two as containing 5.5 per cent. of added water. The vendor was cautioned.

Of the 12 "informal" samples, 9 were genuine; one was low in fat, the percentage being 2.95 per cent.; two were of poor quality with regard to fat, being 3.25 and 3.15 per cent. respectively; one was an abnormal sample, the fat being far in excess of genuine milk, viz., 7.1 per cent., while the solids not fat were slightly below the limit; and 3 contained 11, 12 and 13 per cent. respectively of added water. These are being followed up.

BUTTER AND LARD.—These were all genuine and free from excess of preservatives.

CHEESE.—One sample was low in fat, but under present conditions had to be passed as genuine.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Notification of Births (excluding Hereford City) :

Registered—(1) Legitimate, 1,960 ; (2) Illegitimate, 162 ;
total, 2,122.

Notified—(1) Live Births, 1,906 ; (2) Still Births, 21 ;
total, 1,927.

(1) By Midwives, 1,350 ; (2) Parents, Doctors and Registrars, 577.

Infant Deaths :

(1) Legitimate, 108 ; (2) Illegitimate, 17 ; (3) Total, 125.

Rate per 1,000 births : (1) Legitimate, 55.1 ; (2) Illegitimate,
104.9 ; (3) total, 58.9.

Health Visiting.

The present Scheme, as approved by the Local Government Board, was initiated in November, 1917.

The above figures relate only to the County area outside the City. The percentage notified was rather lower than in 1919. This was partly due to an alteration in the method of obtaining lists of registered children from the Registrars. It has been found necessary to revert to the original method.

During 1920 the work became firmly established, and the staff of the Health Visitors more stable.

The present whole-time staff consists of six Health Visitors, the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent working in six Health areas. Within these areas the part-time service of 21 local District Nurses is also available, mostly for school and notification of birth duties.

The six County areas are therefore fully established.

Notwithstanding that the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and one Health Visitor are stationed in the Hereford area, it is felt that this is the district most difficult to cover, including as it does, the Hereford and Weobley Rural Districts, and also the large and thinly populated Dore Rural District.

In the several areas the Health Visitors, assisted by the 21 local District Nurses, visited the notified births, attended the local Infant Welfare Centres, visited all notified cases of Tuberculosis, including discharged soldiers, and attended the local Tuberculosis Dispensaries. Cases of Measles and Whooping Cough were visited where these diseases were prevalent.

The Schools were also visited, with a view to cleanliness. The "following up" of such cases, and also of cases of physical defects, was extensively carried out in the homes.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year 1920 :—

INFANT WELFARE.				Visits.
1. Attendances at Welfare Centres...	...	...	...	178
2. Domiciliary Visits in connection with Centres ...				153
3. Re-visits	"	"	"	353
4. Visits to homes (Notification of Birth)				1774
5. Re-visits	"	"	"	4462
6. Visits to Ante-Natal Cases	...	...	...	455
7. Re-visits	"	"	...	585
8. Visits to Children, 1-5 years	...	...	...	33
9. Re-visits	"	"	...	333

TUBERCULOSIS.				
1. Attendances at Dispensary	...	...	...	242
2. Domiciliary Visits to Notified Cases	...	...	...	188
3. Re-visits	"	"	...	604
4. Visits to Discharged Soldiers	...	...	...	35
5. Re-visits	"	"	...	153
6. Visits to Shelters	...	...	...	317

SCHOOL WORK.				
1. Attendances at School Inspections	...	...	...	188
2. Visits to Schools <i>re</i> Cleanliness	...	...	...	489
3. Following-up Visits to Homes <i>re</i> Cleanliness	...	...	...	1871
4. Do. Do. <i>re</i> Physical Defects				593

OTHER WORK.				
1. Ophthalmia— Visits and re-visits	...	...	...	43
2. Puerperal Fever	"	"	...	13
3. Measles	"	"	...	75
4. Mental Deficiency	"	"	...	94

Total Visits ... 13,231

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918.—The Order has been in force only during the year, and is operative within the County area as a whole. No scale of wages has been adopted by the Council, the basis of distribution being largely

destitution. Every case is carefully scrutinised by the Health Visitors, and all information as to wages, number in family, etc., is transmitted to the County Medical Officer of Health on special forms. Most of the applications come through the Infant Welfare Centres, medical practitioners, local nurses and Health Visitors. During the period in question 170 cases were dealt with at a cost of £203 18s. 10d.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres are established in Leominster, Ross, Ledbury, Kington and Weobley. In the case of the last mentioned, the meetings are held alternately in Weobley, Dilwyn, and King's Pyon, and this has resulted in good attendances, has taken in a larger area, and has avoided the long distances for the parents. An attempt was made to start a Welfare in Bromyard, but had to be abandoned for the present. Quite recently, as a result of the enthusiasm of a medical practitioner in Ledbury, a Centre has been started in Bosbury with good promise of success.

The County Council gives to each Voluntary Centre a grant of £5 yearly, and allows the County Medical Officer to give advice at the Centres so far as he has time to do so.

These Welfares are run by an enthusiastic band of voluntary workers who have local knowledge of the cases requiring advice. This voluntary effort is carried on in cordial co-operation with the official work of the Health Visitors and District Nurses, and the practical results are evident in the lowered County death-rate among infants.

Much encouragement has been forthcoming from general practitioners in the areas concerned.

The Ross Voluntary Centre is accommodated in new premises in the centre of the town, and embraces Maternity Beds for necessitous cases, which are received from any part of the County. This Centre receives a special grant from the Ministry of Health.

At several of the Centres useful exhibitions were held during the year.

The following is an account of the work at the five Centres during the year :—

1.	No. of Infants attended...	...	...	510
2.	„ „ Attendances {	Children	...	2122
		Expectant Mothers	...	118
3.	„ „ Children aged 2—5	...	...	97
4.	Average daily attendance	...	...	6.20
5.	No. of Children who were breast fed entirely...			247
6.	Artificial foods used :—Cows' Milk, Barley Water, Cow and Gate, Glaxo, Nestle's, Neave's, Allenbury's, and Savory and Moore's, Horlick's.			
7.	Amount received for artificial foods, Virol, *Clothing, etc., supplied £111 17s. 2d.			
	(* This included such things as Belts, Socks, Vests.)			
8.	No. in attendance at end of year	...	...	120
9.	Ante-Natal cases	...	...	33

Maternity Homes.

(1) St. Francesca's Home, Hereford, for unmarried mothers, started in July, 1918, under the auspices of the Diocesan Association for Rescue and Preventive work, has maintained its usefulness during the year, but owing to financial difficulties was closed in the early part of 1921. It received grants from the County Council, Town Council and Ministry of Health during the year, but was also supported by voluntary subscriptions. The regulations of the Home required the mothers to remain with their babies from 4 to 6 months. Suitable foster mothers were found for the children if possible within the County, so that they might subsequently be kept under the observation of the County Health Visitors.

The average period of residence (mother and child) was six months, and without mothers 9-15 months. Four mothers became married. During the year eight babies were placed with foster mothers and several girls went with their babies to their own homes.

(2) Ross Maternity Home is part of the Voluntary Infant Welfare Centre. Local practitioners can attend their own patients, who are admitted on a fixed scale of charges. The local Nurse resides in the Home, and acts as Midwife Superintendent.

The question of maternity beds in the City of Hereford for necessitous married mothers has been under consideration, in operation with the Hereford Town Council, but for the present is postponed.

Nurse Midwives.

During 1919 a Scheme has been approved by the Minister, with a view to covering the unsupplied parishes of the County with trained Nurse Midwives, whereby (1) a larger number of suitable women may be trained, and (2) new and existing District Nursing Associations are to be subsidised.

COUNTY LABORATORY.

Complete outfits are supplied by the County Medical Officer, under whose personal supervision the work of the Laboratory is conducted. Positive results are transmitted by telephone or telegram in order to avoid delay. No charge is made for the examination of "ordinary" specimens arising out of the routine work of any Sanitary Authority in the County.

Specimens, however, sent by the general public are subject to a modified fee.

The following work was carried out during the year 1920 :—

	No.	SPECIMENS.	
		<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Con- taminated.</i>
Chemical.			
Examinations of potable waters...	83	60	23
Bacteriological.			
Examinations of potable waters...	6	4	2
	89	64	25
		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Microscopical.			
Examinations for Bacillus Diph- theriæ	1293	393	900
Examinations for Bacillus Tuber- culosis (sputum)	344	69	275
Examinations for Bacillus Tuber- culosis (pus)	1	0	1
Examinations for Bacillus Tuber- culosis (urine)	4	1	3
Examinations for Bacillus Tuber- culosis (Pleural Effusion) ...	1	0	1
Examinations for Meningococcus (Spinal Fluid)	1	0	1
Examinations for Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	0	2
Examinations for Gonococcus ...	9	1	8
" " Vincent's			
Angina	1	0	1
" " Albumin & pus (Urine)	5	1	4
" " Casts (Urine)	2	0	2
" " Sugar (Urine)	2	0	2
" " B. Coli	1	0	1
Examination of Pus for Staphy- lococci	2	2	0
Examination of portion of appen- dix for Tuberculosis	1	0	1
Exam'n for Bacillus of Typhoid ...	10	4	6
" " " Para. A ...	6	1	5
" " " Para. B ...	6	1	5
Total	1691	473	1218
GRAND TOTAL	1780	537	1243

THE MIDWIVES' ACT.

SUMMARY OF THE INSPECTOR'S WORK.

Regular Inspections of Midwives	...	...	...	...	236
Special Visits of Enquiry	...	...	...	...	90
Visits to non-registered Women reported to be practising	...	...	...	...	1
Letters and Notices sent out	...	...	...	...	1479
<hr/>					
<i>Notifications received—</i>					
Of Intention to Practise	...	...	...	...	123
Of Sending for Medical Help	...	...	...	...	350
Of Still-births	...	...	...	...	30
Last Offices	...	...	...	...	4
Liability to be a Source of Infection	...	...	...	...	11
Artificial Feeding of Infants	...	...	...	...	32
Death of Infant before arrival of Doctor	...	...	...	...	5
Death of Mother	„	„	„	...	1
					556
<hr/>					
Temporary withdrawals on account of being exposed to infection	...	...	...	...	13
<hr/>					
			<i>Died.</i>	<i>Recovered.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Septic Cases	...	...	2	3	5
Cases of Eclampsia	...	...	0	2	2
<hr/>					
One of the Septic cases mentioned above was removed to Hospital and died there.					
<hr/>					
<i>Midwives practising—</i>					
Number of Trained Midwives working under Local Nursing Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association...					36
Trained Midwives working under local Associations <i>not</i> affiliated to the County Nursing Association	...	...			4
Trained Midwives practising on their own account	...				23
At St. Francesca's Home	...	...	...	...	2
Bona-fide Midwives	...	...	...	...	35
					100
<hr/>					
TOTAL					

There are several Midwives resident in adjacent Counties, and not included in the above list, who occasionally take cases in Herefordshire, and regularly notify to this Authority their intention to practise.

Trained Midwives from other Counties, who take holiday and emergency work in the County, receive routine inspection.

Six County Nurses finished training during 1920. They are all at work in affiliated districts.

One candidate was in training at the end of the year.

(Signed) A. BODEN,
Inspector of Midwives.

Practice of Midwives.

During the year the following live births were attended by practising midwives:—

	Cases.	% of total births.
As Midwives	1499	55.9
As Maternity Nurses under Medical Practitioners ...	285	10.6
Total . . .	1767	65.9

In 350 instances medical help was called for, the particulars of which are as follows:—

Long Labour	137
Rupture of Perineum	74
Feebleness and Prematurity of Child	42
Inflammation and Discharge from Infant's eyes...	15
Abnormal presentations	15
High Temperature	11
Hæmorrhage Ante and Post partum	19
Abortions	12
Retained and adherent Placenta and Membranes..	9
Dangerous Varicose Veins and Phlebitis ...	3
Other illnesses during Pregnancy and labour ...	13
	<hr/> 350 <hr/>

Still Births.

The 30 still births (32 infants) were notified by 22 midwives. Two of the cases were twins, two abortions, two at 8 months, nine of 7 months, 13 full time, and four not stated. Of the 31 still born, 11 were males and 16 females—in four sex not stated.

As to condition of child, 13 were macerated, 12 normal and in six no information is given.

Abortions.

The 12 abortions recorded were notified by 10 midwives. The periods of gestation were two at 6 months, one 5½ months, two at 4 months, one at 2 months, one 6 weeks. In five cases no period is given.

Inflammation of and Discharge from Eyes.

Fifteen cases were notified by 14 midwives as having been the cause of calling in medical help. All recovered without any permanent injury to the eyes.

Puerperal Fever and Rise of Temperature.

Medical help was called in 11 cases by 11 midwives, five of which were regarded as septic cases. Two died. One was removed to Hospital.

Disciplinary Action.

None was called for during the year.

Supply and Training of Midwives.

The work under the Midwives' Act, Infant Welfare and Nursing is controlled by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The number of practising Midwives has increased by two since last year. The number of bona-fide Midwives has decreased by three. The deficit has been made good by trained Midwives. The question of maintaining and increasing the number of Midwives has been frequently under discussion in relation to the general problem of Maternity and Infant Welfare.

In July, 1919, the County Council passed the following Scheme for extending the Nursing and Midwifery Services in the County, and it was subsequently approved by the Ministry of Health. Epitomised it is as follows:—

- (1) Grant of £50 to County Nursing Association for each Nurse trained—ten at least to be trained per annum in addition to those being trained at present.

- (2) Grant of £20 per annum to the County Nursing Association for each district for which Nurses are or will be provided—the amount to be added to the salaries of such Nurses.
- (3) Grant to the County Nursing Association of £25 for a period of three years for each new district to be formed and for which a Nurse will be provided, together with an initial grant of £10 towards equipment.

The expenditure under (1) was dependent on suitable candidates being forthcoming. The desired ten candidates per annum were not obtained during the year 1920. New Associations at the end of three years obtain the grant under (2).

Grants.

The County Nursing Association have again distributed from the Ministry of Health a grant of £170 for the year 1920. Part of this has been assigned in respect of cases of Midwifery (on the basis of 6s. per case) attended by Nurse Midwives of the affiliated Associations; the remainder has been utilised for training Emergency Nurses, etc.

PART II.

I.—URBAN DISTRICTS.

BROMYARD.

Medical Officer of Health :

HERBERT JONES, L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

House Accommodation.

The housing conditions are practically unaltered since Report of 1919.

There is no crowding on area, but there is overcrowding in 43 houses.

A Scheme was adopted on March 26th, 1920, for the erection of 40 houses.

There is an absence of damp courses, and the existence of defective eaves gutters and porous walls renders houses damp, etc.

The representation of the unhealthy area (Milsom Lane area) was made on August 21st, 1920, involving the demolition of 32 houses.

Sewerage and Drainage.

Plans for a complete system of sewerage for the town have been considered by the Council years ago.

Much of the sewage discharges into the river direct or through the medium of an open ditch.

It is considered advisable that the privy closets in the centre of the town should be replaced by water closets.

No new work appears to have been undertaken during 1920.

Scavenging.

Scavenging of streets and the removal of refuse is carried out by the Council.

Water Supply.

The town's supply is from protected springs at Buckenhill, which gravitates to a pumping station.

The water is raised by means of a water wheel, oil engine, and wind motor.

The Council is considering the question of acquiring the existing supply or a supply from another source.

Supervised Premises.

Cowsheds.—There are no cowsheds on the register. It is considered that regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders should be made.

Slaughter-houses.—There are three in the town, and are well built, fairly clean, and satisfactory.

The Bakehouses are in a better condition than formerly, although there is still room for improvement.

Common Lodging-houses.—By-laws for the control of such are in force.

There is one registered common lodging-house in the town, which was not specially built for the purpose.

Schools.

These are reported satisfactory.

Infectious Disease.

There is a joint hospital for the Urban and Rural Districts with accommodation for four patients. No cases were sent to the Hospital during the year. Investigation and disinfection carried out. No steam disinfectors available.

HEREFORD CITY.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. W. MILLER, M.D., D.P.H.

Housing.

The details of the general housing conditions were given in last Report.

Extensive inspection has been undertaken during the year, elaborate details of which are set forth in the Report. Seventy-six houses were inspected for defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts; 26 under Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910. One house was found unfit for human habitation, and, exclusive of the above, 28 were found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

Of the 232 houses included in the Corporation Scheme, 49 had been erected at the end of the year.

Under Sec. 28 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, 16 notices were served requiring repairs, and 10 were rendered fit by owners.

Under the Public Health Acts, notices were served requiring repairs in respect of 60 houses, and 30 were remedied by owners.

No unhealthy areas were represented.

Thirty houses were rendered fit by informal action of the Authority.

The general defects found in unfit houses are dampness, general dilapidation, insufficient ventilation and absence of proper domestic conveniences.

Sewerage and Drainage.

The system of primary contact beds and secondary land treatment has undergone no change during the year. The laying of the sewer from Westfields to the Mental Hospital has now been carried out.

All the houses in the urban and suburban portions of the City within the sewerage system are on the water carriage system.

Scavenging.

Suitable covered receptacles for house refuse are to be required in future.

Scavenging is done bi-weekly in the City and once weekly in the outlying districts.

In the outlying houses the cleansing of privy closets, etc., is carried out by owners and occupiers.

During the year 3,360 tons of the town's refuse was disposed of at the destructor; the remainder was disposed of on tips.

Water Supply.

No new work during the year.

The bacteriological examinations of samples were very satisfactory. The water is a soft one and very suitable for domestic and trade purposes.

Four chemical analyses were made of samples from 2 wells during the year, of which 1 was found contaminated.

There are still 65 wells in use, supplying 99 houses.

Supervised Premises.

Dairies and Cowsheds.—During the year 4 applications for registration were granted. There are 16 persons on register who keep dairies, 18 who have cowsheds and 16 who keep milk stores or retail milk shops. In addition there are 47 registered purveyors of milk.

Frequent visits were made to milkshops, cowsheds and dairies during the year. Attention was drawn twice during the year to the regulations regarding lime-washing.

Pigstyes.—Attention has been devoted to these during the year. Nuisances arise from time to time, but fewer are being kept of late years.

Common Lodging-houses.—There was one registered common lodging-house in the City at the end of the year.

It has accommodation for 16 persons (males) and is satisfactorily kept.

Workshops and Workplaces.—The workshops and workplaces have been visited during the year.

Slaughter-houses.—There are no private slaughter-houses in the City. The City Abattoir was under the control of the Ministry of Food from September, 1918, to July, 1920.

It is satisfactory that only a relatively small amount of disease was found amongst the animals slaughtered.

Several lots of unsound food have been seized during the year.

Offensive Trades.—During the year tripe boiling was discontinued at three premises, and consent given to premises at the Public Abattoir. The other premises are in a satisfactory state.

Other Premises under Supervision.—Fried-chip shops, marine stores, and ice-cream shops have all come under observation and inspection.

Food and Drugs.

In all 47 samples were taken during the year. Five samples were found adulterated.

Infectious Disease.

All cases are carefully investigated. There were 61 cases of Scarlet Fever notified, of which 55 were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Forty-six cases of diphtheria were notified, of which 36 were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Disinfection is carried out by a steam disinfecter. All bacteriological work is carried out at the County and City Laboratory.

Maternity, Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Centre.

A new Centre has been opened at 135, St. Owen Street, at which good work is being done. The Centre is also available for Dental and School Clinics.

KINGTON.

Medical Officer of Health :

RICHARD HARDING, L.R.C.P., L.F.P.S.

Physical Features.

Though urban in a sense it is largely rural in character.

The area depends on agriculture as practically the only industry.

Housing.

The Statement in last Report holds good, viz. :—

There are 450 inhabited houses—44 of these are unfit for habitation by reason of their privy pits. Six houses were rendered fit through informal action; 48 houses were dealt with under the Public Health Acts. No Closing Orders were made during the year; four cottages were voluntarily demolished. There is no real overcrowding.

A Scheme for the erection of 30 houses has been approved, and 12 are in course of erection.

Water Supply.

There are three sources. (1) General supply by a private Company. (2) The public supply from a pump at the Cross. (3) The other sources are shallow private wells.

The Council have now acquired the whole of the property of the Kington Water Company.

There is no serious pollution of streams.

Sewerage and Drainage.

The general system is working satisfactorily, and the land treatment efficient. Extension of the sewers is required in one particular street, and the Council are considering the matter.

Now that the water service is owned by the Council, the Medical Officer of Health strongly urges the conversion of privies to water closets. In 33 cases the condition of these privies renders the houses unfit for habitation, and in 82 others conversion should be carried out as early as possible. Of the 451 inhabited houses, 248 are served by privies. Scavenging is carried out twice weekly. As the Council now owns its own water supply, there are increased facilities for cleansing of streets.

Slaughter-houses have been inspected frequently and found in a satisfactory condition.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—The supplies come almost wholly from outside the district. It is good in quantity and quality.

Bakehouses.—The five bakehouses are satisfactory on the whole, with the exception of one, where, however, the conditions are somewhat improved.

Factories and Workshops.—No defects, other than minor ones, have been found during the year.

Lodging-houses.—The one house of this class is satisfactory.

Offensive Trades.—None.

Schools.

Two Elementary and one Secondary.

Their condition is satisfactory. All have good water supply and water carriage system of sewage.

Infectious Disease.

The Joint Hospital received two cases of diphtheria from the Urban area during the year.

LEDBURY.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. MCKEAN HARRISON, M.B., B.CH.

Physical Features.

The town supplies a district purely rural, and there are no factories.

Housing.

A survey of the District reveals a serious shortage of houses.

It varies from good to bad; but a decided improvement has occurred since the Housing Act came into force.

The Council have secured a good site of about 14 acres for the erection of 92 houses, which has been approved by the Ministry of Health.

A contract for the erection of 22 of these houses has been entered into and fair progress is being made. None of the houses were completed at the end of 1920.

Water Supply.

From a well in the limestone, two miles from Ledbury.

It has proved to be of excellent quality.

Sewerage and Drainage.

Broad irrigation system.

The septic tanks at Sewage Farm continue to work satisfactorily.

Closet accommodation is generally satisfactory.

House refuse is collected weekly.

Supervised Premises.

Slaughter-houses.—Three registered in the town, one of which is unsatisfactory.

It is considered that a public slaughter-house for the town is highly desirable.

Bakehouses—These are kept clean and their general sanitary condition is good. Of the 14 bakehouses, none are underground.

Dairies and Milkshops.—No complaint as to the character of the milk has been noted. Veterinary inspection of cows is strongly recommended.

Seven dairies, situated outside the Urban area, supply milk to the town.

The three *Lodging-houses* in the town are not very satisfactorily kept. There is some overcrowding.

Workshops.—The sanitary arrangements are in order, and all are satisfactorily kept.

All employ not more than 12 hands, and only one sex is employed in any one workshop.

Schools.

The sanitary arrangements are good. Water supply from general service.

Infectious Disease.

There has been very little infectious disease during the year.

There is no Isolation Hospital for the district, but there is an arrangement by which cases can be admitted to the Hereford Rural District Isolation Hospital.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

There is a Voluntary Centre subsidised by the County Council, which is doing excellent work.

LEOMINSTER.

Medical Officer of Health :

ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.B., C.M.

Housing.

It is reckoned there is a shortage of houses, and a Building Scheme for 30 houses has been approved. Building is in progress.

There is some overcrowding, due to shortage of houses.

The general standard is fair. There are no unhealthy areas.

Defects in structure are common.

The inspections show 35 not reasonably fit for human habitation, and six so dangerous to health as to be unfit. Ten houses were rendered fit by the informal action of the Council. Under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, 45 notices were served requiring repairs, and 10 were rendered fit by the owners. Under the Public Health Acts, four notices requiring defects to be remedied were served, and in four houses defects were remedied by owners.

Water Supply.

The source is a deep well in the meadow between the Rivers Lugg and Pinsley.

The supply is reported as satisfactory.

The out-parish is supplied by shallow wells.

Sewerage and Drainage.

The sewage falls into the River Arrow. The river is inspected from time to time. The area at the outfall is subject to periodical flooding, and it is considered that any Disposal Scheme would be very expensive.

The few houses unconnected with the sewers have earth closets or cess-pools.

In the Out-parish closets, cesspools and privies exist.

Scavenging is done bi-weekly. No bye-laws.

Supervised Premises.

The *Slaughter-houses* have received constant attention, and their condition is satisfactory. There is a public abattoir; also several private slaughter-houses.

Cowsheds.—The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order is in force.

The 16 dairies and cowsheds have been inspected and found mainly to be in good order.

Some food stuffs were seized and condemned during the year.

Lodging-houses.—None.

Factories and Workshops.—Some slight defects found during the year were promptly remedied.

Bakehouses.—These are regularly inspected and are in good condition.

Offensive Trades.—There are none.

Hop-Picking.—As mostly home labour is utilised, no bye-laws are considered necessary.

Schools.

They are in a satisfactory condition, and those in the Borough have their water supply from the town mains.

Infectious Disease.

There were notified five cases of scarlet fever and one of diphtheria. Measles and mumps were prevalent.

No special action was called for.

There is an Isolation Hospital for Small-pox situated in the Out-parish. No other Isolation Hospital has been provided.

ROSS.

Medical Officer of Health :

A. J. CAMPBELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Housing.

No houses were closed or made fit during the year. Six demolition orders were made, but two were cancelled. No houses were erected.

Water Supply.

No reference.

Sewerage and Drainage.

Several drains have been tested and relaid. Eight water closets have been provided, and three improved. Attention has been given to ashpits.

Supervised Premises.

Slaughter-houses.—Inspected.

Workshops and Bakehouses.—Inspected. Sanitary accommodation repaired. Lime washing done.

Dairies and Milkshops.—Inspected.

Lodging-houses.—No reference.

Food.

Several articles of food were voluntarily surrendered.

Schools.

No closure during the year.

Infectious Diseases.

Nine cases of scarlet fever and three of diphtheria were notified during the year, and one of enteric fever. Three cases of scarlet fever were removed to Hospital at Drybrook.

There is no Isolation Hospital available for the District.

II.—RURAL DISTRICTS.

BREDWARDINE.

Medical Officer of Health :

THOMAS E. HINCKS, M.B., Ch.B.

Housing.

It is considered that the accommodation is adequate, and in the main satisfactory. No case of overcrowding has come to notice. Twenty-one houses were inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts. Twelve houses were rendered fit through informal action of the Authority. Under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, notices requiring repairs were served in respect of six houses, and six houses were rendered fit by owners.

Sewerage and Drainage.

There is no combined system of drainage in the district. No nuisances have arisen.

Generally speaking, privy pits prevail, but conversion to the earth pail system is being more generally adopted.

Water Supply.

There are several combined supplies. The chief sources are wells and springs, and are satisfactory.

Supervised Premises.

Workshops.—Duly inspected.

Dairies and Cowsheds.—No reference.

Slaughter-houses.—No reference.

Common Lodging-Houses.—There are none.

Schools.

The five elementary schools in the district are in a good sanitary condition and have adequate water supplies.

Infectious Disease.

There were two cases of diphtheria and one of scarlet fever during the year. Full advantage has been taken of the County Laboratory for the examination of bacteriological specimens.

An arrangement exists with the Hay Urban District Council for the reception of infectious cases into their Infectious Hospital when required.

BROMYARD.

Medical Officer of Health:

HERBERT JONES, L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

Housing.

The Housing conditions remained pretty much as described in 1919. There is a scheme for the erection of 26 houses within two years. At the end of 1920 four different sites had been approved and contracts entered into for eight houses.

There is no crowding on area.

Dampness and structural defects are the general causes of unfitness.

There are no building bye-laws in force in the district.

Twelve houses were reported as defective, in four defects were remedied ; and two closing orders were made.

Sewerage and Drainage.

No general system of drainage exists in any part of the district. House drains are frequently found to have old and inefficient traps.

Most of the cottages have privy closets or pits, which are only emptied when full or overflowing.

Drains from cottages commonly discharge into roadside ditches.

Water Supply.

Many cottages rely upon springs or dip wells, at some considerable distance away, for their supply of water. The open dip wells are liable to pollution. At a few houses there is a piped supply.

Supervised Premises.

Dairies and Cowsheds.—The main defects, it is pointed out, exist in the foldyard, want of rain gutters, and in the over accumulation of manure close to the buildings ; also in the want of cleanliness in cows and in milking. It is considered advisable that Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders should be adopted.

Slaughter-houses.—The slaughter-houses are fairly satisfactory and fairly well constructed. It is recommended that bye-laws should be adopted for their better control.

Blacksmiths' Shops.—Much better kept than formerly.

Bakehouses.—The public bakehouses are fairly well kept and good structurally.

Common Lodging-houses and Offensive Trades.—There are none in the district.

Hop-pickers' Quarters.—Bye-laws for the control of such are not in force. It is considered desirable that such should be adopted. About 4,000 hop-pickers are employed during the picking season from districts outside the County.

Schools.

Special notice is taken of objectionable privy closets at several schools.

Infectious Disease.

Small in amount during the year. There were 11 cases of diphtheria and one death. No case was treated at the Joint Hospital. There were a fair number of cases of measles and whooping cough.

Permissive Powers.

The Acts adopted and bye-laws made are detailed.

A Report by the Sanitary Inspector is given.

DORE.

Medical Officer of Health :

HERBERT JONES, L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

Housing.

The Housing conditions in the district are practically as recorded in last Report.

A Scheme has been adopted for erection of 36 houses within two years. No new cottages were erected during 1919.

Sites in eight parishes have been approved.

Dampness, structural defects and inadequate water supply make up the prevailing defects.

The number of houses considered uninhabitable is 23 ; one Closing Order was made and one was voluntarily closed. Apart from these owners were asked to remedy defects in 28 houses—17 of which were remedied.

There are no building bye-laws in force in the district.

Sewerage and Drainage.

There is combined drainage for colonies of houses in several places. Otherwise slop water drains usually discharge into ditches, contrary to Sec. 72 of the Highways Act, 1835.

The conversion of the old privy closets into earth closets is kept in view. Many of the drains have inefficient traps.

No scavenging is undertaken by the Council.

Water Supply.

There are combined supplies in several parishes, but the chief sources are wells and springs.

There are very inadequate supplies to houses on Garway Hill and to other houses in Orcop parish.

Supervised Premises.

Dairies and Cowsheds.—There are six on the register and they are kept in better condition than formerly; they need constant supervision.

Regulations for such are in force.

The *Slaughter-houses* are satisfactory on the whole, but require frequent inspection.

The *Bakehouses* are fairly satisfactory, though they require constant inspection. Printed instructions are supplied.

Common Lodging-houses and Offensive Trades.—There are none in the district.

Hop-pickers' Quarters.—Small in amount. Local labour. No bye-laws in force.

Schools.

Water supplies satisfactory. In two Schools the privies are of a very undesirable type.

Infectious Disease.

This was not unusual in amount. There were no cases of diphtheria. One of the nine cases of scarlet fever was removed to the Hereford Rural Isolation Hospital.

There is no Infectious Hospital suitable for the district, but occasional cases of scarlet fever are admitted to the Hereford Rural District Infectious Hospital.

The Acts and bye-laws which have been adopted are detailed, also an account of the work of the Sanitary Inspector.

HEREFORD.

Medical Officer of Health :

HERBERT JONES, L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

Housing.

The actual housing conditions are practically the same as recorded in last Report.

A scheme has been adopted for the erection of 200 houses before July 1922. As a first instalment, 60 houses are in course of erection in ten parishes.

The number of houses considered uninhabitable is 51, and one Closing Order was made.

Owners were asked to remedy defects in 72 houses, and in 40 the defects were remedied.

The prevailing defects are dampness, lack of good eaves gutters, the absence of damp courses, general bad structure, defective drains and privies, and inadequate water supplies.

Sewerage and Drainage.

In only one or two parts of the district are there combined drainage systems.

House slop drains and liquid from foldyards commonly discharge into roadside ditches. Several flagrant cases have been successfully dealt with in recent years.

Privy closets are the rule, but they are gradually being replaced by pail and earth closets.

The drainage from the County and City Mental Hospital has now been connected up with the City sewers.

In the parish of Westhild it is desirable that some new sewerage should be carried out. At present considerable pollution of well water occurs, but so far no active steps have been taken.

Water Supply.

At two or three places in the district there is a supply conveyed to groups of houses, otherwise the supply is from wells and springs. New combined supplies for groups of houses at Aconbury and Much Birch are much needed.

Supervised Premises.

Dairies and Cowsheds.—Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders were made in 1905.

Many of them require frequent inspection. Most of the milk produced is consumed in Hereford.

Cleanliness in the milking sheds and in the process of milking is not sufficiently appreciated.

Slaughter-houses.—They are satisfactory on the whole, and have sufficient water supplies.

Urban powers for the control of such premises were sanctioned by the Ministry of Health during the year.

Bye-laws have not yet been made.

Common Lodging-houses and Offensive Trades.—There are none in the district.

Blacksmiths' Shops.—Kept much better than formerly. Appropriate cards for lime-washing are supplied.

Bakehouses.—They are structurally good. Appropriate cards are displayed.

Hop-pickers.—Bye-laws regulating the housing of hop-pickers are in force in the district, and their adoption has been the means of improving the conditions under which the pickers are housed. About 1,750 hop-pickers from outside the County were employed during the picking season.

There are 20 hop-yards in the district, in which foreign pickers are employed, to which the bye-laws applied.

Tents and Vans.—Bye-laws were made in 1912, an abridged form of which is in use. Inspections and re-inspections of the premises are made in order to enforce them.

Schools.

The sanitary condition of the schools is considered to have improved during the past few years. At one school the privy closets have been converted to earth pail closets. At two schools the objectionable privy type still obtains.

Isolation Hospital.

During 1920, 36 cases of scarlet fever and three of diphtheria were treated at the Hospital. During the year an Army Hut was added, providing accommodation for another 11 cases—giving a total of 19 available beds.

Infectious Disease.

There were 17 cases of scarlet fever and 25 of diphtheria during the year. Twelve of the former and three of the latter were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Two of the diphtheria cases ended fatally.

A note on the Permissive Powers adopted by the Council follows. There is also a statement of work carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

KINGTON.

Medical Officer of Health :

RICHARD HARDING, L.R.C.P., L.F.P.S.

Housing.

There are 1,153 houses, of which 793 are working-class dwellings. It is considered that there is no shortage of houses, and no overcrowding other than of a temporary character. One hundred and seventy-four houses have been inspected. None were found unfit for human habitation, but 111 houses were found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation—by a high standard. Of these 111 houses, 94 were rendered reasonably fit in consequence of informal action by the Council and their officers. No statutory action was necessary.

Sewerage and Drainage.

The two disposal works (broad irrigation) which serve the two village communities—Fembridge and Eardisley—are both working satisfactorily. In the smaller hamlets each house disposes of its own sewage, and few nuisance arise.

Interiors and dry earth closets largely prevail, and these are maintained much more efficiently than formerly.

Water Supply.

Throughout the district this has been under constant observation, and, generally speaking, is satisfactory.

Two main supplies for public use were closed as being open to contamination.

There are no polluted streams.

Supervise Premises.

The various premises calling for periodical inspection have been found in a satisfactory condition.

Dairies and Cowsheds.—There are nine registered dairies and no milk is sent away. Constant inspection is carried out as to cleanliness and general compliance with the regulations. No action was necessary during the year.

Barbecues and Workshops.—There are 24, and have been inspected frequently. Any suggestions made are readily carried out.

Stomach-houses.—There are four in all. There are no bye-laws for their control. They are constantly inspected and are satisfactory. No action in regard to them has been necessary.

Permissive Powers.

No local Acts. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act has been adopted.

Schools.

There are 14 schools in the district. Five have water supplied by stand pipes, eight from wells by pumps, and one from a public well near to School.

The closets in use are either earth privies or pail closets. No water carriage system is in use.

Infectious Disease.

There were six cases of diphtheria and four of scarlet fever.

One case of diphtheria was sent to the Joint Hospital.

Antitoxin is supplied by the Council in necessary cases.

LEDBURY.

Medical Officer of Health :

HERBERT JONES, L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

Housing.

The general housing conditions at end of 1920 were practically as described in last Report.

A scheme has been adopted, which provides for the erection of 108 houses within three years. Sites have been approved in nearly every parish of the district. The work is being carried out by direct labour.

No Closing Orders have been made. In 24 houses defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.

The general characters of the defects are defective roofs, floors, windows, dampness, dilapidated privies, drains, and inadequate water supplies.

Sewerage and Drainage.

There is combined drainage in three or four parishes. Several private houses have small installations.

Earth closets are being much more adopted.

Water Supply.

The Malvern supply is now available for the parish of Colwall, and Mr. Ballard's supply to about 70 houses in Mid-Colwall is derived from a spring in the hill-side. There are elsewhere a few combined supplies.

The main source is from deep and shallow wells.

Supervised Premises.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—Regulations have been made under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.

The cowsheds are kept in fairly good condition. At some too little heed is given to general and personal cleanliness.

The *Slaughter-houses* are in fair order. Urban Powers have been obtained with respect to the control of such premises. Bye-laws have not yet been adopted.

The *Bakehouses* are well kept.

Cards are placed in each with respect to limewashing, etc.

Common Lodging-houses and Offensive Trades.—There are none in the district.

Hop-pickers.—The adoption of bye-laws is strongly urged. The matter has been considered by the Council on several occasions.

Infectious Disease.

Eighteen cases of scarlet fever and eight cases of diphtheria were notified, also one case of poliomyelitis.

There is no Isolation Hospital in the district.

Six cases of scarlet fever were sent to the Hereford Rural District Isolation Hospital, and one to the Gloucester City Isolation Hospital.

Antitoxin is supplied under Order of Local Government Board.

Schools.

Two or three schools have no water supply within a considerable distance.

A section on Bye-laws, Adoptive Acts, etc., is given, and also a Report by the Sanitary Inspector.

LEOMINSTER.

Medical Officer of Health :

HERBERT JONES, L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

Housing.

The general housing conditions are as recorded in last Report.

A scheme adopted in October, 1919, provides for the erection of 25 houses within three years. Sites have been approved and purchased in five parishes.

The number of houses considered to be uninhabitable is ten; three Closing Orders were asked for. No Closing Orders have been made.

Excluding uninhabitable houses, 60 have been reported as defective, and in 17 the defects have been remedied.

Dampness from defects in construction, bad windows, bad walls and ceilings, dilapidated privies, untrapped drains and inadequate water supplies are the prevailing defects.

Sewerage and Drainage.

The residential houses have water closets with either cesspools, land treatment, or direct discharge into watercourses. This is a distinct danger to water supplies derived from shallow wells.

Generally, privies prevail. During 1920 privy pits were converted into earth closets in 32 instances.

Water Supply.

In one or two instances water is piped from neighbouring hills to groups of houses.

Otherwise the supply is from shallow wells on the premises of the inhabitants.

In about a third of the houses in the district there is no water supply on the premises.

Supervised Premises.

Dairies and Cowsheds.—Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders have been adopted and are now in force. A considerable quantity of the milk is sent outside the County, but most of it is absorbed by the Dinmore Cheese Factory. A higher standard of cleanliness is advocated.

Slaughter-houses.—They require frequent inspection. Urban powers have been granted with respect to these premises, but bye-laws have not yet been adopted.

There is one knacker's yard in the district, and it is suitably constructed.

Common Lodging-houses.—There are none in the district.

Hop-pickers.—Bye-laws for the decent lodging and accommodation of persons engaged in the picking of hops, fruit and vegetables are now in force. This has been followed by improved conditions. About 200 pickers were employed from outside the County.

Bakehouses.—A card is hung up in each giving an extract from the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, ensuring greater cleanliness.

Schools.

In most of the schools the sanitary conditions are excellent.

Others have been improved.

Infectious Disease.

Fourteen cases of scarlet fever and two of diphtheria were notified. All were treated at home.

There is no Isolation Hospital available for the district.

Antitoxin is supplied under order of the Local Government Board.

A note on Permissive Powers follows, and an account of the work done by the Sanitary Inspector is given.

ROSS.

Medical Officer of Health :

A. J. CAMPBELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Housing.

Under the Housing Acts, 203 houses have been inspected. Closing Orders asked for, three. No houses closed. Three houses have been erected and three are in course of erection. Plans have been passed for seven others.

One case of overcrowding has been abated.

Water Supply.

No change during the year, and no work seems to have been undertaken.

Sewerage and Drainage.

Several drains have been relaid and improved.

Supervised Premises.

The Inspector's Report indicates that the *Dairies and Cowsheds, Workshops and Slaughter-houses* have been inspected.

Schools.

Scarlet fever, measles and influenza necessitated closures during the year.

Infectious Disease.

There were 18 cases of scarlet fever, one of enteric fever and nine of diphtheria. Five cases of scarlet fever and two of diphtheria were removed to the Isolation Cottage at Drybrook.

There is no Infectious Hospital in the district.

WEOBLEY.

Medical Officer of Health :

HERBERT JONES, L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

Housing.

The general housing conditions are practically those recorded in last Report.

A Scheme, adopted March, 1920, provides for 60 houses—20 as early as practicable and 40 within three years. At the end of 1920 sites had been approved in four parishes, and plans approved by the Council.

During the year, defects were remedied in 27 houses without the making of Closing Orders. Owners were asked to remedy defects in respect of 83 houses.

The prevalent defects are dampness, defective roofs, ceilings, floors, windows, no store for food, dilapidated privies, drains, and inadequate water supplies.

There are no building bye-laws in force.

Sewerage and Drainage.

There is a combined system of drainage in the parish of Weobley, also in Staunton-on-Wye.

Defective drainage at the Workhouse has been remedied during the year.

Elsewhere the drainage discharges into roadside ditches, a practice which should be discontinued.

Earth closets are on the increase.

Water Supply.

There are combined water supplies (by stand pipe) in Letton and Staunton Parishes.

The general source in the district is mostly shallow wells of the dry steined type.

It is considered important that springs and dip wells by the roadside should be properly protected from pollution.

The provision of a Combined Supply for the Village of Weobley is strongly urged, where a large number of the wells are considerably polluted.

Supervised Premises.

Dairies and Cowsheds.—Greater cleanliness in surroundings and of the milkers is urged.

No milk is sent out of the district. It is considered very desirable that regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders should be adopted.

Slaughter-houses.—There are five in the district, and are kept in a fairly good condition. The adoption of bye-laws is urged.

Lodging-houses.—The one house of this class, situated in the parish of Weobley, is better kept than formerly, but there is still room for improvement. It ought to be closed.

Bakehouses.—The public bakehouses in the district are kept cleaner than formerly. A card is placed in each giving regulations as to limewashing.

Hop-pickers' Quarters.—Bye-laws for the regulation of such are in force.

It is considered that the conditions existing are an improvement on former years.

About 400 pickers are employed from outside the County.

Schools.

There is a water supply on the premises at most of the schools. At some the conversion of privy pits to earth closets is desirable.

Infectious Disease.

There were 24 cases of scarlet fever and 16 of diphtheria. One scarlet fever case ended fatally. Twenty-one cases of scarlet fever were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

An agreement exists between the Council and the Hereford Rural District Council for the isolation of cases at their hospital at Stretton Sugwas.

A note on Bye-Laws, Adoptive Acts, etc., and an account of the Sanitary Inspector's work are given.

WHITCHURCH.

Medical Officer of Health :

W. HUMPHREY WILLIAMS, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Housing.

The general housing conditions have not changed since last Report.

A Scheme has been adopted for the erection of 18 houses. Tenders have been submitted, but not yet accepted.

Houses are allowed to get out of repair, and the general standard is low. The general defects found are low roofing, small window space, bad ventilation and dampness. Minor improvements have been carried out by owners.

No building bye-laws are in force.

Sewerage and Drainage.

There is no system of sewers or sewage disposal in the district.

Sewage disposal is carried out by the occupiers.

The conversion of privies to earth closets is urged.

Water closets are only found in the larger houses.

The disposal of refuse is carried out by occupiers.

Water Supply.

This is by wells, springs, and in some parts from stored rain water.

There has been a shortage of water during the summer.

Contamination by surface pollution is possible.

No pollution of streams has been reported.

Supervised Premises.

Dairies and Cowsheds.—Supply of milk has been adequate and of good quality.

Workshops and Slaughter-houses.—These have been visited and found in good order.

Two informal notices were served with satisfactory results.

Common Lodging-houses and Offensive Trades.—There are none in the district.

Schools.

There is no water supply at Garway School.

Infectious Disease.

There was none during the year.

The methods employed following notification are explained, as also the use of disinfectants.

No hospital accommodation for such cases exists in the district, but arrangements have been made with the Monmouth Urban Authority for the reception of cases into their Isolation Hospital.

Antitoxin for diphtheria is supplied under order of the Local Government Board.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—Mothers from the District have the privilege of attending the Monmouth Welfare.

WIGMORE.

Medical Officer of Health :

W. B. DARROLL, M.D., M.R.C.S.

Housing.

It is fairly sufficient for the needs of the district.

Twenty-one houses have been inspected and seven found defective.

Under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919, seven notices have been served and complied with. One notice was served under the Public Health Act.

Sewerage and Drainage.

The sewerage systems have been satisfactory.

Water Supply.

There has now been provided a water supply for the village of Adforton and the adjacent cottages.

Supervised Premises.

Workshops and Bakehouses.—These have been frequently inspected, and any defect found has been remedied.

Dairies and Cowsheds.—They are fairly satisfactory and have been inspected at different times.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders are in force.

Slaughter-houses.—The slaughter-houses in the district are fairly satisfactorily kept. Small defects remedied.

Common Lodging-houses.—Bye-laws have been adopted for the control of such premises. A complaint made by adjoining residents during the year was investigated.

Schools.

Seven schools were closed for varying periods.

Nursing.

The whole district has the advantage of Nursing services.

Infectious Disease.

Four cases of scarlet fever and one of diphtheria, also two cases of encephalitis lethargica.

There is no Isolation Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases other than small-pox.

Disinfection is carried out by the inspector at the termination of the illness.

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TABLES.

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	CASES NOTIFIED							
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia.	Enteric Fever.	Dysentery.
URBAN.								
Bromyard	2	...	4	...	1
†Hereford City	46	11	61	9	2	3
Kington	2	...	...	...	...	...
*Ledbury	3	3	1	...	...	...
*†Leominster	1	2	5	...	...	...
§Ross	2	1	10	...	1	...
Total	54	19	77	13	3	4
RURAL.								
Bredwardine	2	...	1	...	...	...
Bromyard	11	5	1	14	...	...
Dore	3	9	8	1	2
†‡Hereford	25	6	17	4	...	1
Kington	6	1	4	1	...	...
Ledbury	8	6	18	5	...	...
*Leominster	2	1	14	2	...	...
§Ross	9	2	20	...	1	...
Weobley	16	1	24	6	...	...
*Whitchurch
*Wigmore	3	1	8	2	...	...
Total	82	26	116	42	2	3

* No Isolation Hospital Accommodation available.

† Isolation Hospital Accommodation available for Small-pox.

†† The Hereford Rural Isolation Hospital is available, by arrangement, for patients with Small-pox.

§ Accommodated in the Isolation Cottage in the Ross Rural District.

1920.

IFIED IN EACH DISTRICT AND THE NUMBER REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.

ED IN EACH LOCALITY.

Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Malaria.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Totals.
...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1
5	62	13	1	1	...	...	216
...	8	1	...	...	...	...	11
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	18
1	7	...	1	...	...	...	23
6	91	1	3	1	...	...	255
...	5	1	...	...	...	...	9
...	13	1	...	4	...	...	21
...	8	...	...	2	...	...	13
1	28	4	...	1	...	...	51
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	19
1	26	1	1	2	1	...	67
1	14	2	...	...	...	...	36
1	9	...	1	...	...	...	44
...	9	...	1	...	...	...	57
...
...	7	...	...	...	...	2	24
4	126	9	3	9	1	2	425

HOSPITAL.

REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.

Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Poliomyelitis.	Totals.
...
...	91
...	2
...
...
...	3
...	96
...
...
...	1
...	16
...	1
...	6
...
...	7
...	17
...
...
...	43

patients from the Larkfield and Weobley Rural Sanitary Districts.

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life

CAUSES OF DEATH.					Sex.	AGGREGATE OF UN				
						All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	M	239	35	6	4	10
					F	267	21	4	6	5
1 Enteric Fever...	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...	...
					F	...	...	...	...	...
2. Small-pox	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...	...
					F	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	...	...	...	...	M	5	1	2	...	2
					F	2	...	...	2	...
4 Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...	...
					F	...	...	...	...	...
5 Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	M	1	...	...	1	...
					F	1	...	...	...	1
6 Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	M	1	...	...	...	1
					F	...	...	...	...	...
7 Influenza	...	...	...	...	M	1	...	...	...	...
					F	4	...	...	...	...
8. Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...	...
					F	...	...	...	...	...
9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	M	15	...	...	...	1
					F	16	1	...	1	...
10. Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	M	5	...	1	1	...
					F	3	...	...	1	...
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	M	2	...	...	...	...
					F	2	...	...	...	...
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	M	20	...	...	...	...
					F	29	...	...	...	...
13 Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	M	2	...	...	...	...
					F	1	...	...	...	1
14. Meningitis	...	...	...	...	M	1	...	...	...	...
					F	1	...	...	...	1
15. Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	M	27	...	...	...	...
					F	52	...	...	...	1
16. Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	M	28	7	...	1	1
					F	31	3	1	1	...
17. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	M	18	4	2	...	3
					F	9	1	2	...	1
18. Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	M	4	...	...	...	1
					F	3	1	...	...	...
19. Diarrhœa, &c.	...	...	...	...	M	4	2	...	...	...
					F	6	3	...	...	...
20. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	M	3	...	...	...	...
					F	1	...	...	1	...
21. Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	M	2	...	...	...	...
					F	1	...	...	...	...
21A. Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...	...
					F	...	...	...	...	...
22 Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	M	8	...	...	...	1
					F	6	...	...	...	...
23. Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...	...
					F	2	...	...	...	...
24. Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever...	...	...	...	...	M	...	...	...	...	...
					F	3	...	...	...	...
25. Congenital Debility, &c.	...	...	...	...	M	15	15	...	...	...
					F	9	8	...	...	...
26. Violence, apart from Suicide	...	...	...	...	M	7	...	...	...	1
					F	4	...	...	...	...
27. Suicide	...	...	...	...	M	6	...	...	...	...
					F	2	...	...	...	...
28. Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	M	63	6	1	1	1
					F	78	4	...	...	1
29 Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	M	1	...	...	...	...
					F	1	...	1	...	...

in the Administrative County of Hereford, 1920.

RURAL DISTRICTS.				AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS								
15—	25—	45—	65—	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—
13	25	56	90	509	70	6	5	11	21	35	115	246
8	27	54	142	426	38	4	6	13	17	59	78	211
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3
...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...
4	5	4	1	36	...	...	...	1	6	14	11	4
3	6	5	...	30	1	...	1	1	6	15	5	1
3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1
...	...	10	10	39	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	23
...	2	3	19	47	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	27
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
1	3	6	17	71	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	48
1	5	10	35	66	...	...	...	...	1	2	15	48
...	...	4	15	34	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	26
...	...	4	22	30	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	22
...	2	5	2	29	4	3	1	...	1	6	7	7
...	1	2	2	14	2	...	...	1	1	3	2	5
2	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
...	...	2	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	5
...	2	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	1	1	4	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
1	2	2	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8
...	2	1	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7
...
...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
...
...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	22	21	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	3	2	1	25	2	1	...	2	2	4	10	4
...	2	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
...	2	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	13	38	173	14	2	1	2	4	3	31	116
1	1	17	55	152	10	1	...	5	3	16	28	89
...	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ADMINIST

CAUSES OF DEATH.			Bromyard U.D.		Hereford M.B.		Kington U.D.		Ledbury U.D.		Leominster M.B.		Ross U.D.		Bredwardine R.D.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
(Infants only.) ALL CAUSES ...	7	10	139	171	8	8	18	11	34	34	33	33	25	9	6	5	
Bacterial Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1	1	7	8	2	1	1	...	2	3	2	3	2	1	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	...	2	11	18	1	1	1	...	1	3	6	5	3	1	...	...
Septicæmic Fever ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Organic Heart Disease ...	...	2	18	35	2	...	2	4	1	9	4	2	4	1	...	...
Pericarditis ...	...	...	18	19	...	1	1	...	5	5	4	6	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	1	...	11	7	...	...	3	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years) ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Necrosis of Liver ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Genital Debility, &c. ...	...	1	9	4	...	...	1	...	4	2	1	2	3	1	...	...
Suicide, apart from Suicide ...	1	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other defined diseases ...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Other defined diseases ...	3	4	35	55	3	4	6	3	10	5	8	10	9	4	...	...
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Special Causes (included above)—																	
Epidemic Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leptospira Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths of Infants under 1 year ...	...	1	25	14	...	...	2	...	5	2	3	4	4	1	...	...
" " Illegitimate ...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
TOTAL BIRTHS ...	16	16	295	262	21	16	41	39	65	56	66	73	27	15	...	...
Legitimate ...	12	13	269	246	...	15	38	37	61	51	63	68	27	13	...	...
Illegitimate ...	4	3	26	16	1	1	3	2	4	5	3	5	...	2	...	...
POPULATION FOR BIRTH-RATE ...	1,595		24,944		1,687		2,889		5,601		4,467		2,029				
" FOR DEATH-RATE ...	1,534		23,980		1,822		2,778		5,386		4,296		1,951				

RATIVE AREAS, 1920.																				TOTAL.		TOTAL.		
Dore R.D.			Hereford R.D.			Kington R.D.		Ledbury R.D.		Leominster R.D.		Ross R.D.		Weobley R.D.		Whitechurch R.D.			Worcester R.D.		Urban Districts.		Rural Districts.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
37	50	43	82	74	29	32	69	40	42	47	63	73	52	37	5	4	27	25	239	267	509	426		
...		
...	1	1	1	1	5	2	3	2		
...	2	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	...	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	4		
1	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	3	3		
...	1	4	8	2		
2	2	5	7	9	1	...	4	2	4	3	7	5	3	15	16	36	30		
...	2	1	...	5	3	2	1		
4	5	5	4	10	2	1	3	3	6	3	1	4	11	5	3	2	2	2	7		
...	1	20	29	39	47		
1	1	2	1	...	2		
5	6	7	12	10	3	5	17	3	4	7	7	9	6	3	13	27	52	71	66		
2	2	2	9	6	2	4	4	3	3	7	5	6	28	31	34	30		
2	1	...	8	1	1	...	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	18	9	29	14		
1	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	2	4	3	4	7		
...	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	2	3	3	1		
...	2	1	3	1	4	3		
...	2	1	4	4	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	...		
...	1	...	3	2		
...		
2	6	1	5	5	4	3	5	2	2	2	2	2	3	15	9	36	22		
...	1	1	4	2	2	...	5	1	2	1	3	...	3	7	4	25	6		
...	1	...	1	...	2	6	2	5	...		
15	13	...	26	24	10	9	20	17	14	14	26	28	24	6	...	65	81	174	153		
...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3		

For Birth & Death Rate
41,183 69,401

